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TAX PRIVILEGES FOR FOREIGN COMPANIES EXTENDED

OW230906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA) - Two tax incentives to foreign companies doing business with China have been extended for another five years, the Finance Ministry announced today. Ministry provisions offering tax cuts in two types of business deals, which were introduced in 1983 and which were to have expired last year, have now been extended until the end of 1990. A ministry official said the move was aimed at attracting more foreign funds to China.

Firstly, foreign businesses signing credit and trade contracts with Chinese companies over the next five years will continue to pay income tax at a rate of 10 percent (half the normal rate) on all interest earned on loans, funds advanced and deferred payments during the contract periods. And foreign leasing companies providing equipment and components to China through leasing deals signed during this period will also continue to enjoy the same tax cut on profits made from rental fees during the contract periods. Other 1983 provisions on tax reductions or exemptions on interest earned from China by foreign businesses did not stipulate time limits, and remain in force, the official added.

REAGAN URGES RESULTS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

OW221418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today the United States should seek concrete results at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Disarmament in Europe, which resumes January 28. Reagan made the remarks while meeting with Ambassador Robert Barry, head of the U.S. delegation to the Stockholm conference.

In a statement issued after the meeting, Reagan expressed satisfaction with the progress made during the last round of the Stockholm discussions, saying that "an accord with important implications for the overall East-West relationship can be achieved there this year." Reagan said that he and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed at the Geneva summit last November that the two countries would work together and with others at the Stockholm conference. "If the Stockholm conference is successful, it can help to lower the barriers which now divide Europe artificially East from West, thereby making the threat or use of force less likely," he added.

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Thirty-five nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Warsaw Pact and some non-aligned nations, will take part in the Stockholm conference. The coming session of the conference will last until July 18.

NATO REACTION FAVORABLE TO GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

OW180816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Brussels, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's arms reduction proposals which would see a complete nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 have been received favorably by NATO. "NATO welcomes all proposals that can contribute to arms reduction," a NATO spokesman said Thursday. He said the proposals "Will be very closely studied when they are formulated at the proper place -- the negotiating table at Geneva."

Arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union resumed Thursday in Geneva.

The spokesman added that U.S. negotiators are in constant touch with NATO allies and that NATO's position regarding the proposals will be determined after they are thoroughly studied and discussed.

France To Examine Proposal

OW171050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, January 17 (XINHUA) -- France will carefully examine the new Soviet disarmament proposals outlined by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Thursday, but the idea of total disarmament is not a new one, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said today. Gorbachev's plan calls for a 50 percent reduction of nuclear arms by both the United States and the Soviet Union within five to eight years and the complete elimination of the world's nuclear arsenal by the year 2000. The plan was announced to coincide with the opening of the Geneva arms talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The idea of complete disarmament has long been the subject of international deliberations, the French foreign minister said, yet up to now no accord has been reached on a minimum balance of forces, whether nuclear or conventional. Dumas pointed out the three conditions that would allow France to take part in an effective and verifiable nuclear disarmament process. These are: a substantial reduction in the imbalance of the nuclear arsenal between France and the two superpowers, correcting the present edge enjoyed by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union in chemical and conventional weapons, and finally, that no new weapons systems be built that could bring about a destabilization of deterrence and therefore of peace.

TRADE MINISTERS' MEETING ENDS IN U.S.

OW190924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Washington January 18 (XINHUA) -- Trade ministers of Japan, Canada, the European Community (EC) and the United States ended a three-day meeting on Saturday agreeing on goals for new global trade negotiations. The ministers also called for a process to speed up the settlement of international trade disputes, according to reports from Coronado, California.

The meeting was designed to set the stage for a new round of international trade talks to be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It was reported that all four ministers stressed the importance of new negotiations. "We need it to strengthen the system, we need it to fight back protectionism. We must send that message to those who are still hesitant," said Willy de Clercq, EC vice-president for external relations at a news briefing.

The last round of trade talks ended in 1979 in Tokyo. Although GATT members have tentatively approved a new round, many developing nations who are GATT members remain skeptical, fearing that advanced nations would use the negotiations to write rules which would allow businesses in advanced nations to make economic inroads into Third World economies and which would limit Third World exports to developed nations. The four ministers said the new GATT round must focus quickly on a plan for streamlining the dispute settlement process. They also agreed on ways to shield domestic industries from harm by foreign imports. In addition to the four-way talks, each party held individual sessions with each of the other four.

It was reported that both U.S. Special Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and EC Vice-President Willy de Clercq expressed their dissatisfaction with the Japanese trade imbalance and urged Japan to import more goods from other countries. But Japanese Trade Minister Michio Watanabe said that his government is doing all it can to open more Japanese markets.

PRC STATUS IN ASSISTANCE ACT TO BE CHANGED

OW222126 Beijing XINHUA in English 2109 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The United States has decided to remove China from the application of a discriminating section of U.S. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Section 620 (F) of the act provides that no U.S. assistance should be provided to "any communist country" and lists China and Tibet, part of China's territory, as ineligible for assistance.

In the "Foreign Assistance Determination: China" published in the U.S. FEDERAL REGISTER on January 15, 1986, Secretary of State George Shultz, who signed the document on December 10, 1985, said that "the removal of China and Tibet from the application of" the above-mentioned section "is important to the national interest of the United States." Asked by XINHUA whether the wording "China and Tibet" in the secretary's determination affects the U.S. position on the status of Tibet, a spokesman of the State Department replied: "No. We consider Tibet to be a part of China." "This has been the U.S. position for many years," he added.

XINHUA REPORTS SLOW PROGRESS OF U.S. BLACKS

OW222123 Beijing XINHUA in English 2025 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Black Americans are somewhat frustrated by the slow pace of progress in their lives while celebrating the first U.S. holiday honoring Martin Luther King Jr. yesterday. Dr. King, a hero who was fighting for the U.S. blacks' right, was assassinated in 1968. Today, while some blacks are pleased with the dramatic gains, some still believe that racial discrimination is still strong in the country.

Although many blacks have painstakingly achieved in economic and scientific fields in the past few decades, 28.6 million blacks, 12 percent of the nation's population, still lag far behind whites in every measure of economic and social well-being in the country, according to U.S. newspaper reports. One third of the black people are below the poverty line. Among them, about 2 to 3.5 million are described by many U.S. sociology specialists as an "underclass" which seems beyond the reach of the existing social programs. Statistics released here recently show that black unemployment was 14.9 percent last December, compared to 5.9 percent for whites. For black teenagers, the rate was 21.6 percent, versus 15.9 percent for white teenagers.

The underclass blacks are concentrated in urban ghettos, such as the south Bronx in New York. Even the black middle class no longer live in the inner city in those U.S. metropolises, that is left almost exclusively to "the most disadvantaged -- people outside the mainstream, criminals, families with long-term spells of poverty and welfare dependency," said William J. Wilson, chairman of the Sociology Department at the University of Chicago.

BANK OF CHINA APPROVES TIES WITH FLORIDA BANK

HK210430 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The Bank of China has approved the request of Capital Bank of Miami, to enter into a direct correspondent banking relationship, the eighth such relationship to be approved with a U.S. bank and the first with a Florida bank.

The international department of the Bank of China has designated the Urumqi branch of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to be the day-to-day Capital Bank corresponding branch of the Bank of China. Capital Bank is already working successfully with the Urumqi branch in financing a new 50,000-spindle, \$40 million textile mill.

XINHUA NOTES TASS REPORTING ON PDRY CONFLICT

OW230406 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today announced emergency assistance for the residents of Democratic Yemen, where a violent power struggle began January 13, the TASS news agency reported. The relief supplies, to be sent to Aden, the capital of the country, include medicines, bandaging materials, blankets, tents, baby food and other goods, the report said.

The assistance will be provided to the population, which "has suffered as a result of recent armed clashes in the country," TASS said. The official news agency did not specify which of the two warring factions would distribute the aid to people affected by the conflict.

The decision was made by the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies "in the spirit of friendship and close cooperation characteristic of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen," TASS said.

On January 13 when the conflict erupted, TASS in a report quoted the ruling Yemeni party's statement as saying "counterrevolutionary elements" had staged a coup aimed at murdering Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. But in reports since then, TASS has refrained from condemning either side in the Yemeni conflict.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DISMISSED

OW221815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Vladimir Sushkov, a top Soviet foreign trade official, has been relieved from his post and charged with corruption, foreign embassy trade attaches said here today. On the same day, a spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry confirmed that Sushkov was no longer the Deputy foreign trade minister. But the spokesman did not explain the reason for the dismissal.

Western sources said Sushkov had been arrested and charged with involvement in taking bribes from foreign businessmen. Sushkov, 65, had been a deputy foreign trade minister since 1974. Since 1976 he had also been the Soviet co-chairman of the Soviet-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, a group of private American businessmen and Soviet trade organization representatives formed to promote bilateral trade. A spokesman at the council's Moscow office also said Sushkov was no longer with the ministry or the council.

The council met in Moscow last December and was attended by nearly 400 American businessmen. Sushkov spoke at the meeting. Sushkov's discharge was seen as one of a series of steps now being taken by the Kremlin in its campaign against illegal activities in the economic sector.

SOUTH KOREA BLAMED FOR POSTPONEMENT OF TALKS

OW221115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (XINHUA) -- South Korean authorities are responsible for the postponement of the 11th Red Cross talks and the preparatory meeting for the third parliamentary talks between the North and the South of Korea, Red Cross and parliamentary delegates from the North said today.

Red Cross delegate Kim Chong-yul and parliamentary delegate Chon Kum-chol told their southern counterparts by telephone that South Korean authorities are ignoring the North's peace proposals and untiring efforts to promote the North-South dialogue by deciding together with the United States to go ahead with "Team Spirit-86," a large-scale military exercise. The North is "concerned and regrets" the obstacles placed in the way of the North-South dialogue by Washington and Seoul and the subsequent postponement of the talks. The planned joint military exercises demonstrate that the U.S. and South Korea disregard the value of the dialogue, the two delegates said, and the date for future talks will not be fixed until the end of the exercises.

The 11th Red Cross talks and the preparatory meeting for the third parliamentary talks had been scheduled for February 26 and 18 respectively. However, after the U.S. and South Korea decided to go ahead with the military exercises, the Red Cross, economic and parliamentary delegations of the North announced January 20 that the three sets of talks would be postponed until after the military exercise. "Team Spirit-86" is scheduled to run from February 10 to late April.

DPRK Statement

OW230844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (XINHUA) -- The Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the North side of Korea today demanded that the U.S. and South Korean authorities cancel the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises scheduled to begin January 10.

In a statement carried in a Pyongyang newspaper the committee said the joint military exercises are causing heightened tension on the peninsula and has broken down the North-South dialogue. It said that since the beginning of the year, the North has made efforts to continue the dialogue and defuse tensions. But, South Korea and the U.S. just responded with the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises. "The Korean problem must be solved through dialogue and consultation", the statement stressed. It urged the South to cherish the dialogue for reunification and cooperation. The statement asks the U.S. and the South Korean authorities to give up their plan for "Team Spirit-86" to show their willingness for the success of the North-South dialogue and reunification.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS DPRK VISIT

OW230834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze left here today for the Republic of Mongolia following a five-day official visit to Korea. During his five-day visit, Shevardnadze met with the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song, and had talks with Korean Vice-Premier Kim Chong-nam.

Shevardnadze, according to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, told Soviet and Korean reporters yesterday that the talks focused on bilateral economic cooperation, trade, culture and international issues, on which they "reached unanimous agreement." Shevardnadze said he delivered a letter from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to President Kim, inviting Kim to visit the Soviet Union. Kim also invited the Soviet leader to visit Korea, he added. The Soviet foreign minister said he was deeply impressed by the Korean trip, and expressed the belief that friendship between the two countries would develop further.

During Shevardnadze's stay in Korea, the two countries signed treaties dealing with the boundary of economic waters and on civilian travel between their two countries. A joint communique on Shevardnadze's visit to Korea will be issued later today.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'KEY' TO SINO-JAPANESE TRADE

HK210215 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 3

["Economic Commentary" by Wei Xiao: "The Key to Further Developing Sino-Japanese Trade"]

[Text] In examining the prospects for China's foreign trade at the beginning of this new year, the first country we would think of is Japan, our largest trading partner. And we place great hope on the further development of Sino-Japanese trade.

Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, economic and trade relations between the two countries have steadily improved. In 1984, Sino-Japanese trade increased by a big margin, amounting to \$12.728 billion and accounting for 25.5 percent of our country's total foreign trade volume, an increase of 42.2 percent over the previous year. Of this, our country's export trade reached \$5.354 billion, an increase of 20 percent over the previous year; and the import trade amounted to \$7.37 billion, an increase of 59.6 percent over the previous year.

In 1985, Sino-Japanese trade continued to grow rapidly. It is expected to reach around \$17 billion, an increase of about one-third over the previous year. However, in 1986, can we still maintain such a growth trend?

Generally, the development of Sino-Japanese trade has been smooth, and it has greatly benefited both sides and become an important sign of friendly cooperation between the two countries. Nevertheless, a trade imbalance problem exists between the two countries. In over 30 years of Sino-Japanese trade, China has had an unfavorable balance for more than 20 years. Over the last 2 years, this problem has become more and more outstanding. In 1984, China's trade deficit reached \$2 billion; and in the first 9 months of 1985, amounted to \$3.8 billion. It is estimated that China's trade deficit for the whole of 1985 might reach \$5 billion. If this trend continues, it will not be advantageous to the healthy development of trade between the two countries.

Foreign trade should include both imports and exports, and only by exporting more can we import more. As the unfavorable balance in Sino-Japanese trade has reached a degree unbearable to China, the development trend in Sino-Japanese trade cannot be maintained. Just as Chairman Deng Xiaoping pointed out recently when receiving a Japanese delegation: "To develop permanently, Sino-Japanese trade should strike a balance," and "in international trade, it is acceptable if the unfavorable balance lasts only for 1 or 2 years; but it won't do for long."

The imbalance in Sino-Japanese trade has many causes. First, as the commodity structures of the two countries are different, the prices for the primary products exported by our country are low while the value added of the imported industrial products are high. Second, because last year we did not provide sufficient macroguidance for imports, some introductions were inappropriately repeated and the import of consumer durables grew too fast. Our country has adopted measures to resolve this issue. Third, the Japanese Government placed restrictions on some of our country's export commodities, thus obstructing the expansion of our country's exports to Japan.

Increasing exports of our country's commodities to Japan is the key to solving the problem of the imbalance in Sino-Japanese trade and realizing its stable and balanced development. To expand these exports, first of all, we should work out strategic plans for our exports to Japan and adopt correct policies and effective measures to ensure the smooth development of exports. At present, we should vigorously develop production and pay attention to raising product quality, extensively opening up export channels and strengthening transportation capabilities. We should strengthen our investigation and study of the Japanese market and constantly develop new commodities. It is also necessary to work out specific policies and measures to encourage exports, use imports to promote exports, and combine technology with trade. We should guarantee the normal export of traditional commodities, bring out our strong points, and expand the export of textile products and other light industries to Japan. Recently, it has been necessary to continue to expand the export of petroleum and coal to Japan. Over the long run, we should also gradually change the commodity structure of our exports to Japan and increase exports of finished goods, semifinished goods, and products with high value added.

Meanwhile, we hope that the Japanese Government, and industrial and commercial circles, will actively cooperate with our country and expand its imports of Chinese products. It is hoped that the Japanese Government will further open up its markets and remove its irrational restrictions on the import of Chinese goods. It is hoped that the Japanese Government will encourage the import of Chinese raw silk, silks and satins, rice straw and rice straw products, as well as fresh fruits, meat, and so on. We hope that Japanese enterprises will transfer their production and management technologies to China and assist and coordinate with China in developing its industrial finished product exports. The increase in China's ability to pay will directly result in the expansion of Chinese markets for Japanese export commodities. Undoubtedly, this is advantageous to the people of both countries.

We hope that, on the basis of the four principles of "peace and friendliness, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and prolonged stability" for developing relations between China and Japan, Sino-Japanese trade and economic and cooperative relations will achieve a more healthy and sustained progress.

JAPANESE CORPORATION BOOSTS TRADE WITH PRC

CW191228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The Nichimen Corp., one of Japan's nine largest commercial firms, signed trade contracts worth seven hundred million U.S. dollars with China in 1985. This marks a 15 percent increase in contract value over the previous year's, according to the latest issue of BEIJING REVIEW.

Nichimen ranks first among Japanese commercial firms in its import volume of kerosene for aircraft and cotton fibre from China. The corporation's imports of Chinese goods also include crude oil, garments, chemical products, soybeans, fodder, ducks, mineral products and timber. Its exports to China cover complete sets of equipment, machinery, electrical appliances, iron and steel. In 1985, China suffered a huge trade deficit with Japan. But, Nichimen maintained a balanced trade of imports and exports with China. In order to strengthen its trade contacts with China, the corporation will appoint a chief representative in charge of the business arrangements in the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong. The Nichimen Corporation began trade with China in 1953.

JAPAN SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC 22 JAN

OW221105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 22 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan today signed a trade agreement by which China will export to Japan 8.8 million to 9.3 million tons of oil and 2.7 million and 4.1 million tons of coal every year from 1986 to 1990. Japan will export to China equipment, construction materials and technological expertise. Liu Xiwen, the Chinese representative and Ryuichi Kawai the Japanese delegate reached the agreement after a consultative meeting on long-term trade, the seventh held between the two countries. The two sides also signed a summary agreement which will be considered equal to the Sino-Japan long-term agreement signed in 1978.

SHANGHAI MARINE COURT IMPOUNDS JAPANESE SHIP

HK220513 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1456 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a report by a local newspaper, on 19 January, the Shanghai Marine court impounded according to law the 10,000-ton Japanese ship (Yusuki) Pioneer, which belongs to Japan's Tanaka Enterprises Ltd, because the ship had damaged a wharf at Beilun Port, Ningbo Prefecture.

On 30 December 1985, the Japanese ship (Yusuki) Pioneer, which was then berthed at Beilun Port, repeatedly struck the ore wharf because its anchor was slack, seriously damaging the approach piers. After the accident the Ningbo Port Office took legal action against the (Yusuki) Pioneer in the Shanghai Marine Court on 5 January 1986. After investigating the accident, on 10 January, the court approved the Ningbo Port Office's application demanding that Japan's Tanaka Enterprise Ltd provide a guarantee. The court ordered Tanaka Enterprise Ltd to provide 57,822,400 yuan to the court as a guarantee. The order also said that the (Yusuki) Pioneer could not leave port unless the guarantee was provided. If the ship failed to provide the guarantee on time, the Shanghai Marine Court would impound the ship. Because Tanaka Enterprise Ltd refused to provide the guarantee on time, the Shanghai Marine Court impounded the (Yusuki) Pioneer according to law on 19 January 1986.

The ore wharf at Beilun Port, Ningbo is the ore transfer wharf of the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Corporation. The wharf is a 100,000-ton deepwater wharf designed and built by China during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Production involving the loading, unloading, and transporting of ore at the wharf has stopped since the the wharf was damaged. As a result, Ningbo Port has suffered enormous economic losses, and raw material and energy supplies for the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Corporation and some other enterprises have also been seriously affected.

CITIC INCREASES INVESTMENT IN HONG KONG BANK

OW222027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Hong Kong, January 22 (XINHUA) -- An influential Chinese corporation announced here today that it is taking further steps concerning its investment in a Hong Kong-based bank which has financial problems. The Beijing-based China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), with its Chairman Rong Yiren, a famous Chinese entrepreneur, announced that it has appointed two companies as joint financial advisors in relation to the discussions taking place concerning its investment in the Ka Wah Bank Limited.

CITIC announced earlier this month that it was to become the majority shareholder of the Ka Wah Bank, one of the Hong Kong-based banks which attract funds from Overseas Chinese. This move is seen here as a contribution of a Beijing-based firm to stabilizing and promoting Hong Kong's banking.

The two advisor-firms are CCIC Finance Limited, a Chinese, Japanese and American joint venture, and China Investment and Finance Limited, a joint venture of CITIC and the Royal Bank of Canada. A CITIC official revealed that the corporation will entrust some law advisors to study its investment into the Ka Wah Bank from the legal viewpoint.

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS OPENS HONG KONG REGIONAL OFFICE

OW211739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Hong Kong, January 21 (XINHUA) -- McDonnell Douglas China, a subsidiary of McDonnell Douglas Corporation, one of the world's largest aerospace and information systems companies, opened its regional office here today amid traditional Chinese "lion" dancing. According to Gareth Chang, president of McDonnell Douglas China, the American corporation considers the Asian-Pacific region, and in particular the People's Republic of China, vital to realizing the full and rapid growth of its international business.

McDonnell Douglas signed a near one billion U.S. dollar worth aviation co-production agreement last April with the Shanghai Aircraft Industrial Corporation and the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China. The signed agreement called for the purchase of 26 McDonnell Douglas MD-80 twin-jet passenger aircraft, with 25 of them to be assembled in Shanghai. The Shanghai factory has also built landing gear doors for MD-80s since 1979. Fifty percent of the landing gear doors for MD-80s used worldwide are now built in Shanghai.

This major development of the Chinese mainland is said to lead to McDonnell Douglas China's decision to expand its operations in this region and base the heart of its regional operations in Hong Kong. Anyhow the corporation would choose Hong Kong as its regional office even without this development, Gareth Chang said. He considers Hong Kong as a very good observation post for what has happened in the Asian-Pacific region. One third of the corporation's commercial aircraft are now sold to this region.

HONG KONG PLANS AIRPORT FACILITIES EXTENSION

OW221852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Hong Kong, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The Hong Kong Government did have plans for improving and extending the facilities at the Hong Kong international airport, Financial Secretary John Bremridge said here today.

He said plans included a major extension of the passenger terminal building; construction of flyovers; extension of both passenger and cargo aircraft apron and parking areas; and a major modernization program of equipping the air traffic control services with advanced electronic radar, display and radio navigation facilities, to optimize runway utilization.

Hong Kong's international airport at Kai Tak has a capacity of handling 12 million passengers a year at present. When a five-stage expansion program is completed by 1988, the airport's passenger handling capacity will be increased to about 18 million a year, according to Trevor Oliver, assistant director of the Civil Aviation Department. Currently, 32 scheduled airlines are operating around 1,000 services a week to and from Hong Kong -- linking it directly with 70 major world cities, with no-stop services to 40 of them.

MARCOS REPORTEDLY MAY POSTPONE VER RETIREMENT

OW211856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 21 (XINHUA) -- President Marcos may not let General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, to retire before the scheduled February 7 presidential election as he announced to do so a week ago.

Speaking at a forum jointly sponsored by three businessmen groups here today, Marcos said it is not easy to find a successor to Ver, and there are so many things to consider. But on January 14, Marcos said Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, deputy chief of staff, may replace Ver.

On the country's economy, Marcos reaffirmed his "firm commitment to free market," saying that private enterprise and initiative are the keys to the country's economic recovery. He said this is his first concern if he is elected anew the president. He assured that there will be no favored sectors or interests in the country's economic life. He also promised the businessmen that there would be no new taxes. Other measures he would take, he said, included the intensification of anti-smuggling drive, the passage of an anti-dumping law and support for the export sector.

MALAYSIAN BUSINESSMAN DETAINED IN SINGAPORE

OW221056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Hong Kong, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Leading Malaysian businessman and politician Tan Koon Swan was taken into custody Tuesday night by Singapore authorities, according to Malaysia national news agency (BERNAMA). Tan was a major share holder in the Singapore giant Pan-Electric Industries group which is a hotel, property and marine salvage conglomerate that owes 175 million U.S. dollars to more than 30 banks and which went into receivership at the end of November last year. He was detained following investigations into the financial affairs of Pan-Electric Industries by the government commercial investigations department after the rupture of a negotiation between Tan and the creditor bank to resolve the crisis last month.

Pan-Electric Industries went into receivership on November 18 last year owing near 200 million U.S. dollars, triggering a crisis which closed the Singapore and Kuala Lumpur stock exchanges for three days. Then the creditor bank entrusted a company with taking over its property to avoid aggravating the crisis. Tan was elected president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) on November 24 last year. MCA is Malaysia's second largest political party that and a leading member of the ruling national front coalition.

BEIJING RADIO ON AFGHANISTAN PROBLEM, PART 2

OW221407 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 16 Jan 86

["International Current Events" program; second of three-part series on Afghanistan entitled: "Just What Is the Current Situation on the Afghan Battlefield?"]

[Text] To control Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has sent into Afghanistan 120,000 modern troops and stationed 30,000 more troops along the Afghanistan-USSR border. Using modern weapons such as airplanes, tanks, artillery, missiles, and napalm bombs, the Soviet aggressor troops have killed 1.1 million Afghan people and forced 4-5 million people to flee their homes and become refugees. However, instead of subduing the Afghan people, the Soviet aggressor troops' ruthless suppression of them over the past 6 years and more has invoked increasingly stronger resistance by them, which has left the Soviet Union in a dilemma.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has set a precedent for its armed interference in a nonaligned country of the Third World, and the Afghan people's anti-Soviet struggle has also served as an example for Third World countries to have the courage to resist the Soviet Union, a superpower. World history has time and again proved that a big power can never be successful in conquering another nation using power politics and armed force. The Soviet Union's experience in Afghanistan is another proof of this truth.

The Afghan people, who have a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression, will never be subdued by a foreign enemy. On three occasions since the 1830's, British colonial troops attempted to invade Afghanistan, but they were driven out by the heroic Afghan people on all three occasions. Although the aggressors today are modern troops of a superpower, the Afghan people remain indomitable and dare to fight against the powerful enemy. Moreover, it has become a trend today that people the world over want peace and oppose war, and they will never allow a hegemonist to tyrannize other people.

As a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support, the Afghan people have become increasingly determined in resisting the Soviet invaders. They have repeatedly emphasized that they will fight the Soviet aggressors to the end, until their last drop of blood is shed. We can see from the changes on the Afghan battlefield over the past 6 years and more that the Afghan resistance forces are unconquerable antiaggression forces and that the Soviets will never be able to realize their aggressive ambition.

When the Soviet Union began to intrude into Afghanistan, they sent into the country huge manpower and material resources, intending to take over the entire country within a few weeks. Unexpectedly, however, the Soviet aggressor troops have encountered the Afghan people's increasingly stronger resistance, and what was intended to be a war that could be won quickly has become a protracted war. Today, the Soviet aggressor troops can only control some large cities and major communication lines in Afghanistan, whereas the rural and hilly areas, which represent 70 to 80 percent of the country, are under the control of the Afghan resistance forces, which include over 30 guerrilla groups with more than 100,000 soldiers who have been fighting the Soviets in most of the nation's provinces and regions.

Tempered in war over the past several years, the Afghan resistance forces' ability to conduct guerrilla warfare has continued to improve, and they have withstood the tests of the Soviet Union's powerful military pressure. In 1985, in particular, the Soviet aggressor troops launched several major offensives against the Afghan guerrilla forces in an attempt to destroy the guerrilla bases and annihilate the main guerrilla forces.

In some offensives, the Soviets mobilized as many as 20,000 troops. Confronted with the enemy's powerful offensives, the guerrillas scattered and took cover in areas surrounding the enemy and then launched surprise attacks against the enemy from all sides forcing the enemy to retreat. As soon as the enemy began to retreat, the guerrillas blocked the way with skirmishes and won more victories. In this way, they inflicted on the enemy more than 30,000 casualties and a loss of over 100 tanks and trucks in the major offensives of 1985. Thus, each major Soviet offensive invariably ended in defeat.

Over the past 6 years and more, approximately 15,000 Soviet aggressor troops have been killed in Afghanistan. The aggressor troops have also lost 480 helicopters and over 1,500 tanks and armored vehicles. In addition to attacking the enemy in the countryside and the hilly areas, the Afghan guerrilla forces have also attacked the heavily guarded capital of Kabul, some provincial seats, and even the Soviet aggressor troops' bases and the Soviet Embassy.

The Afghan guerrilla forces' conditions for battle and their weaponry have continued to improve. Today, all the guerrilla forces have their own bases, and some have a fair amount of submachineguns, antiaircraft guns, mortars, and antitank rockets. In some mountain passes and bases, which are targets for bombing by enemy planes, the guerrillas have also built antiaircraft bastions, forming a fairly powerful antiaircraft network that can stop the enemy planes from doing as they please.

The guerrilla forces, which used to act separately, have gradually started to operate with concerted actions. In May 1985, the seven major Afghan resistance organizations formed a united Islamic league of Afghan mujahidin so that their cooperation could be fully coordinated at home and abroad. In resisting the Soviet aggressor troops' major offensives, some guerrilla forces have fought in coordination, displaying their combined strength.

The Karmal regime propped up by Soviet bayonets is highly unpopular, and since the foundation of its rule is very frail, it will immediately collapse should the Soviet Union withdraw its support. The Soviet people at home are also opposed to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In particular, the people in the central Asian republics, inhabited mainly by national minorities, have voiced their opposition to the invasion of Afghanistan. They simply do not want to become cannon fodder of aggression. The Soviet aggressor troops' atrocious slaughter of the Afghan people has also caused passive fighting, and some have defected to the guerrillas and turned their guns on the Soviet aggressor troops.

Internationally, the notorious Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has been a target of worldwide condemnation. On 14 January 1980, within a month of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, an overwhelming majority of members of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution demanding that the Soviet Union withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally. As of 1985, the UN General Assembly had adopted seven similar resolutions. Likewise, some international organizations and conferences have also denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and an increasing number of international organizations and personages are providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.

The Soviet Union is a major military power with a population of more than 200 million. Over the past 6 years and more, it has spent more than \$10 billion in Afghanistan, but it still cannot subdue Afghanistan, a small country with a population of less than 20 million. Facts have proved that the Soviet Union will never be able to reverse this situation even if it continues to send more troops into Afghanistan.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ENDS BANGLADESH VISIT

Meets With Ershad

OW181100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, January 18 (XINHUA) -- President Hussain Mohammad Ershad said he was happy to learn that the current second session of the Bangladesh-China joint commission held here was very fruitful. The president made the remark here this morning when he received Chinese Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda, who arrived here on January 16 at the head of a 10-member Chinese delegation to attend the three-day joint meeting beginning yesterday.

Qin congratulated Bangladesh on its recent discovery of coal deposits. He expressed China's willingness to cooperate with Bangladesh in the further exploration of coal deposits and in making feasibility studies of coal-related power projects. The president and the Chinese minister also discussed possibilities of Bangladesh-China cooperation in building village infrastructure, including road systems, in Bangladesh with the aid of Asian Development Bank and other international financial agencies.

China and Bangladesh held their first joint commission meeting in Beijing last September. After the current session which ends tomorrow, Qin is scheduled to take part in inaugurating a China-aided chemical fertilizer factory and to visit Bangladesh's largest seaport of Chittagong.

Departs for Home

OW230858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, January 23 (XINHUA) -- The second session of the China-Bangladesh joint commission has agreed on several programs for cooperation in the fields of trade, science and technology. This was announced by Chinese Minister for Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda at Dhaka airport today before departure for home after attending the session between January 17 and 19.

During his stay in Bangladesh, the Chinese minister visited a paper mill, a synthetic rayon factory, the construction site of a river bridge near Dhaka to be built with Chinese aid. He said he was very much impressed by Bangladesh's economic progress.

Qin Zhongda came here on January 16 at the head of a Chinese Government delegation to the session. The two countries held their first session in September 1984 after the joint commission was set up in 1983.

SUDANESE DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM PRC

OW221601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The Sudanese senior delegation led by Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and chief of General Staff of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, returned here last night by air after a ten-day official visit to China.

The Sudanese chief of General Staff said that his visit to China is successful. He said, during the visit, Chinese leaders met members of the delegation and held friendly talks with them on the further development of relations between Sudan and China. He said that the delegation had signed agreements and protocols on culture, economy and trade with China. Tawfiq Khalil said that all the members of the delegation had pleasant time in China. "Although the weather in Beijing was very cold, all of us felt warm in our hearts," he concluded.

GCC OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, U.S.

OW221820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Abdalla Bisharah blamed the Soviet Union for its cold and careless stand towards the formation of the GCC, ARAB TIMES reported here today. Speaking at a meeting of Gulf diplomats in Riyadh yesterday, Bisharah said that the Soviet Union did not try to understand the new situation in the Gulf area after the establishment of the GCC but followed its traditional method, and observed the GCC suspiciously from a distance.

Bisharah pointed out that the Soviet Union was initially "sensitive" toward the GCC because five of the six member states did not have diplomatic relations with it but had strong relations with the United States, and it was also annoyed by the GCC stand to its presence in Afghanistan. Bisharah recalled that relations between the Soviet Union and the GCC states were developed in 1985 in the wake of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the UAE and the Soviet Union and between Oman and the Soviet Union. But he said that the Soviet policy towards the GCC has not changed and he believed the Soviet Union would develop relations with individual members rather than the GCC as a body. He said that the Soviets were also working to remove Western influence in the area.

Commenting on the U.S. stand towards the GCC, Bisharah said the U.S. realised that the GCC states did not agree with Marxism and other ideologies, and benefitted from its historical relations with GCC states. This is why the U.S. supports the establishment of the GCC and is interested in knowing about the GCC policies in all fields. It also accepts dealing with the GCC as one organisation. Bisharah said that the U.S. relations with the GCC suffered from its stand towards the Palestinian cause and by its support of Israel. Bisharah stressed that the GCC policy was to avoid the area being linked to U.S. strategy and also not to give an opportunity for the Soviet Union to enter the area with its fleet.

YOUTH FEDERATION DELEGATION VISITS GHANA

OW191258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Accra, January 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese youth delegation led by Yu Wentao, deputy secretary-general of the All China Youth Federation, left here this morning for Niger. This was the first visit paid by a Chinese youth delegation to Ghana in the past twenty years. The delegation was accorded a cordial and friendly welcome and reception by young Ghanaians.

The delegation came here at the invitation of the Ghanaian National Youth Organization Committee (NYOC). It held talks with members of the Standing Committee of NYOC. Both sides expressed the hope that their relations and cooperation could be further strengthened. During its week-long stay here, the delegation was received by Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) Secretary for Youth and Sports Amarteifio, PNDC Secretary for Greater-Accra Region Thompson and PNDC Secretary for Eastern Region Agyekum. The delegation also met leaders of various youth groups in Ghana and talked with Ghanaian young people from all walks of life.

AMNESTY DECLARED IN PDRY AS FIGHTING CONTINUES

OW221020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 22 (XINHUA) -- According to a report by an Ethiopian news agency, Democratic Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who claims control of the country, has declared a general amnesty for hardline Marxist rebels who surrender. But diplomatic sources in the region report that rebel forces are gaining ground and fierce fighting is still raging in the capital city of Aden.

The unconfirmed Ethiopian news report said that the amnesty was declared on Tuesday by President Nasir at the end of a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party. It quoted a spokesman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) as claiming that with the exception of some mechanized units, most of South Yemen's Armed Forces were supporting the president's amnesty appeal. President Nasir, who visited Ethiopia last weekend, had earlier been driven from Aden by hardline Marxist rebels led by former Defence Minister 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar and ex-president 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

The report quoted the president as saying that except for the central areas of Aden, the war-torn nation is under the "legitimate control of the Yemen Socialist Party and Government." It further added that the president had warned all rebels not to ignore his appeal, or "appropriate measures" would be taken. However, Aden radio, which is now controlled by the rebels, has announced that the country is returning to normal, under their control, after a fierce struggle for supremacy which began ten days ago in this small, embattled Arab nation. However, according to Arab and Western diplomatic sources in Sanaa, the capital of neighboring North Yemen, the situation is the strife-torn country remains uncertain. According to these diplomats, the rebels were gaining more ground in the provinces and Aden, while President Nasir was now operating from his home province of Abyan, east of Aden.

Foreign nationals evacuated from Aden have reported bodies littering the streets and press reports put the casualty toll at up to 9,000 people. In London, the British Defence Ministry said as many as 600 foreigners are awaiting evacuation, as rescue operations have been hampered by renewed fighting. Over 3,000 foreign nationals have already been brought out to the east African port of Djibouti in a multinational rescue operation started a few days after fighting broke out between the two rival factions on January 13.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION BEGINS CHINA VISIT 18 JAN

Meets Economic Minister

OW201214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, conferred with Dionisio Marengo, advisor of the Nicaraguan president and minister of planning and budget, here this morning. They exchanged views on the use of the interest-free loan provided by the Chinese Government to Nicaraguan Government. The loan, decided during the Nicaraguan party and government delegation's visit to China last December, will be provided in the form of goods.

Minister Dionisio Marengo arrived here January 18 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. His delegation is the first high-ranking delegation sent by Nicaragua to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries last December.

Meets Yao Yilin

OW211851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met the first high-ranking Nicaraguan Governmental delegation to visit China here today. Led by Dionisio Marengo, minister of planning and budget and advisor to the Nicaraguan president, it is the first such delegation to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries late last year.

Yao said China supports the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in safeguarding their national independence. He said China hopes for increasing trade between the two countries on the basis of mutual understanding.

Expressing satisfaction with the trip, Marengo said the establishment of diplomatic ties is beneficial for the furtherance of a many-sided relationship between the two countries. He said the two countries will set up their respective embassies soon. This will help promote their cooperation and Nicaragua's exports to China, he added.

WAN LI URGES SUPPORT FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

OW191151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0824 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Wan Li speech delivered 16 January at the national conference to exchange experience in doing local scientific and technological work: "Strengthen Support in Science and Technology, Develop Town and Township Economy"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- At the end of last year, the central meeting on rural work had made plans for rural work in 1986, which were reflected in Document No 1 issued by the central authorities. Soon after the document was made public, the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the China Association for Science and Technology immediately held a joint meeting to study and implement the requirements of Document No 1 of the central authorities on science and technology and mobilize the scientific and technological front in the country to serve rural economy. This is necessary and also timely.

At this meeting, the leading comrades from the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the China Association for Science and Technology and representatives from various localities summed up their experience in popularizing science and technology in the countryside and discussed measures on how to implement the Document No 1 of the central authorities. Comrade Fang Yi delivered a speech on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Comrade Du Runsheng and Comrade He Kang also delivered speeches. All these speeches were good. I completely endorse these speeches. Everyone is quite clear that developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation reflects not only an economic law but also a law of nature. It is our party's long-term and steadfast strategic principle. In developing agriculture and the entire rural economy, we must rely on policy and science. In regard to our present situation, strengthening support for science and technology and developing town and township economy is of even greater significance and is a more pressing need. China has 800 million diligent and intelligent peasants. Once armed with modern science and technology, they will become a tremendous productive force. On this issue, I would like to express some of my views for your consideration.

First, in developing rural economy, we badly need science and technology.

Right now the political and economic situation in China is excellent. This is one of the best periods since the founding of the nation. Recently, several leading comrades at the central level delivered reports at the conference of cadres of central organs on the current political and economic situation and on the situation in reforming the economic structure. It is hoped that the comrades in the field of science and technology will earnestly study and master these reports in close connection with the actual situation.

Over the past few years, the rural economic situation has been fine. The enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants is higher than ever before. This is a major event able to influence the overall situation and stabilize the situation in the whole country. China has already scored tremendous achievements in carrying out rural reforms. Naturally, success in completing the first step in rural reforms does not indicate completion of those reforms. The new system has just been established, while the old one is still functioning. As the new system replaces the old, it is inevitable that there are still things incompatible in the superstructure. We need to solve this issue as our second step of reforms and gradually improve our new system. However, there is one thing we must reaffirm; that is, the peasants' enthusiasm suppressed by the "leftist" ideas in the past has already been whipped up under the guidance of the correct policy of the central authorities.

In the past 5 years, the total output value in agriculture has increased by 10.8 percent every year, while the annual rate of growth from 1953 to 1980 was only 3.5 percent. The total 1985 output value in agriculture reached more than 370 billion yuan, marking an increase of about 67 percent over the 1980 figure. The amount of grain available for each person in the country approaches the world average level. The amount of cotton available for each person in the country in 1984 was about 12 jin. The problem of supplying the people with enough food and clothes -- a worrisome problem that has existed over a long period in Chinese history -- has been basically solved. In spite of a decrease in grain production in 1985, the production of economic crops continued to increase on a large scale, the total product of society in rural areas and the peasants' per capita net income continuously increased, and the whole rural economy remained flourishing and prosperous. All this has further proven the effects of the reforms and filled the rural cadres and the broad masses of peasants with full confidence and determination to carry out reforms and attain the goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production.

The tremendous developments in agriculture and in the entire rural economy over the past few years cannot be separated from the arduous long-term struggle and the selfless spirit of nearly a million scientific and technological personnel, particularly those in the field of agriculture. We should show our respect and appreciation for their hard work and tremendous contributions. The current issue is: In continuously developing the favorable situation in the countryside and further promoting the rural economy, to rely only on our efforts in engendering peasants' enthusiasm in general is no longer enough. We must arm peasants with science and technology. Only by strengthening our support in science and technology will it be possible for us to score new and even greater developments in promoting agriculture and the entire rural economy. This is key to further development of the rural economy.

In our world today, science and technology play a decisive role in the survival and development of society. All economic, political, and cultural development relies on the development of science and technology. If we cannot master and make use of advanced science and technology in organizing social production and the people's livelihood, we will be unable to keep pace with the march of time.

After initial reform measures, our rural economy has indeed become open and lively; the role of science and technology in raising economic results has daily become more significant; and peasant enthusiasm and consciousness in relying on science and technology have become higher and higher. The rural areas are a vast world where the peasants are yearning for science and technology and where scientific and technological workers and various scientific and technological departments can give full rein to their ability and skill. A host of facts has fully borne out the fact that when the peasants' enthusiasm is combined with science and technology, a new situation immediately emerges, not only in rural economic development but in scientific and technological work as well.

Across the nation, many comrades are still not quite clear why modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations and why revitalization of the rural economy relies on science and technology. We are quite sure that in localities where commodity economy is relatively more developed and where the cultural and scientific level of cadres and masses is relatively higher, the need for science and technology there is more urgent. For instance, in the coastal areas of southeast China, as well as in some interior regions where commodity economy has been relatively more developed, they are willing to pay great sums to buy technology or hire talented people; they have tasted the fruits of science and technology. But there are also cadres in many areas and departments not quite aware of this fact. I hope they become more farsighted; become more aware of the important role of science, technology, and management; attach importance to the vital role of knowledge and talented people; and take concrete action to fulfill this work well, for revitalizing the rural economy would otherwise be only empty words. Of course, the development of various localities in our country is very uneven and some localities do have difficulties in fostering or hiring talented people. But we must help them solve the problem.

Second, science and technology must serve the reform of rural production structure and revitalization of the rural economy.

In March last year, the central authorities issued a solemn call to the nation's 14 million scientific and technological personnel to mobilize the millions of cadres in science and technological circles in applying available scientific and technological achievements to economic construction. It is general orientation. I think that in responding to this call of the central authorities, our comrades in the scientific and technological circles should direct their full attention to the vast world in the countryside.

The "Spark Plan" proposed by the State Commission of Science and Technology has made a good start showing that the leading organs of scientific and technological work have extended their field of vision to the rural areas and shifted their attention to the task where demand for science and technology is the greatest and most urgent and where economic results are most promising. We have stressed daily that departments in charge of work in various fields and leading organs must strive to meet the needs of planned commodity production; they must "change course and form" in their operational guiding ideology and work method. But I think the "Spark Plan" precisely means a "change of course and form" or at least a good start. The central authorities have fully affirmed the "Spark Plan," and I hope everyone will do a good job and achieve concrete results in this plan. I hope the State Commission of Science and Technology; the China Association for Science and Technology; the State Commission of Science, Technology, and Science for National Defense; the research departments in the various ministries and commissions; and various universities and colleges will join forces and make contributions in revitalizing the rural economy. The county-level organizations must pay special attention to organizing and coordinating the work of popularizing science and technology.

The plan for introducing science and technology to the rural areas and spreading the "sparks" of science and technology across the country is proposed against a historical backdrop when rural reform has taken another step forward. There are currently two tides: the first is the need to transform science and technology, introduced to the rural areas, into a real productive force, and the second is the need to find new outlets for the enthusiasm of millions and millions of peasants bursting forth during the reform of the rural production structure. The converging of these two tides is bound to add splendor to the second step of the rural reform and bring about bright prospects.

Science and technology serve rural economy and social development. Our task remains arduous and pressing in this respect. Therefore, we must pay attention to the key issues and put in all our efforts. From now on, we should attach importance to the following three points for a fairly protracted period:

1. Efforts must be made in strengthening our scientific and technical measures in agriculture. The central authorities have already pointed out: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, China's grain output must move one step up from 800 billion jin and maintain the level of 800 jin per capita. This is an arduous task which must be fulfilled. Efforts must be made to increase material supplies. However, our reliance on this alone is not enough. We must also rely on science and technology, raise per-unit output, improve the varieties of grain crops, promote intensive farming in grain production with highly developed agrotechnology, encourage skilled peasants to carry out farming in fields sown for grain crops, and gradually realize modernization in agriculture. We also need science and technology to serve the diversified development of animal husbandry, aquatic production, fishery, and forestry. In accordance with the results of investigations for dividing farming zones in various counties, scientific and technical departments must be called upon to make contributions to establishing commodity base areas; promoting the development of diversified economy; improving varieties of fine crops; preparing fodder; preventing epidemic diseases and natural disaster; processing, storing, and transporting farm and sideline products; keeping food fresh; and rendering other services.

2. Efforts must be made to arm town and township enterprises with science and technology. China's towns and townships have witnessed tremendous developments over the past few years. By the end of 1985, more than 60 million people worked in the town and township enterprises throughout the country with their total annual production value reaching 230 billion yuan, which accounts for approximately half of the total product of society in the countryside. The rise of town and township enterprises has initiated the process of rural industrialization with Chinese characteristics. At the same time, it has also greatly promoted the development of the crop pattern. Our experience over the past few years proves that by making use of industrial developments to help agriculture, areas where town and township enterprises are well developed strengthen the foundation for agricultural modernization and enhance their capabilities in resisting natural disasters. The situation in Jilin last year is a good proof. Right now, as far as the whole nation is concerned, town and township enterprises still badly need technology and qualified people. Their productivity is still not high and problems exist on how to make good use of the environment and natural resources and improve economic results and social benefits. Developing town and township enterprises is the only way to rejuvenate China's rural economy. Those who work in the fields of science, technology, and education have the undeniable duty to arm town and township enterprises with science and technology and train technical and managerial personnel for such enterprises. If they can do this work well, they have really done good deeds.

3. Efforts must be made to help science and technology become an "accelerator" in changing the outlook in poverty-stricken and backward areas. Not long ago, I read a report: "Explore and Study the Jixi District of the Taihang Shan and Spread the Single Spark of Science and Technology Over the Mountainous Areas." The report said: Hebei Province has organized scientific and technical personnel to go deep into the Jixi District of the Taihang Shan and help develop the district with science and technology. It has brought about profound changes in a few years. The per capita income in 1982 was only 60 to 70 yuan. It increased to more than 300 yuan in 1985, 4 to 5 times more than the 1982 figure. The poverty-stricken mountainous area has become a well-to-do mountainous area. This example indicates that relying on science and technology to change the outlook of a backward district is much better than the measure of achieving the same goal through relief work alone. The Taihang Shan belong to an old liberated area. If the Taihang Shan are able to use science and technology to eliminate poverty within a short period, it will also be possible for other localities such as the Jinggang Shan, the Dabie Shan, and the Yimeng Shan to achieve the same goal by doing their work well in developing their areas with science and technology. All these localities are old liberated areas where people had made tremendous contributions to the revolution and rendered meritorious services. The party Central Committee is extremely concerned over these places. However, we must improve our measures in helping them. In the past we invested a great deal of money in pure relief work. We have not achieved much. From now on, we must change this measure. That is, we must provide help in science and technology, fully exploit local natural resources, take the path of promoting diversified economy and overall developments, and create new wealth for the whole society, and then turn such wealth into a commodity. In this way, we will be able to help the various localities gradually become richer. Therefore, in solving the issue of helping old, newly developed, remote and poverty-stricken areas to eliminate poverty and become well-to-do, we must also rely on policy and science. To make science and technology become an "accelerator" constitutes work of a creative nature at present. We must let the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the China Association for Science and Technology take the lead in organizing forces in all fields in implementing their measures by stages and in groups and carrying out such work conscientiously and meticulously.

Third, special attention must be paid to the question of training qualified personnel in rural areas.

In general, the areas and peasants which become more prosperous sooner than others have a salient feature; that is, they have succeeded because of their "intelligence" and do not merely rely on intensified physical labor. As regards those areas that are economically backward and are thus far unable to resolve their food and clothing problems, a very important factor other than natural conditions and other reasons for their present state is the acute shortage of qualified personnel. This is also the case with some poor households. Their educational level is generally lower than that of others. We may say that illiteracy and sheer ignorance of science are linked with backwardness and poverty. This is more apparent after the system of contracted responsibilities based on households with remuneration linked to output has been put into practice. In the days to come, our rural reform will develop in greater depth, and so the work of making a success of training qualified personnel and raising the level of scientific knowledge and general education of the vast numbers of grass-roots cadres and peasants will become even more prominent and important in the process of adjusting production structure and developing village and town commodity economy. Many of our grass-roots cadres in rural areas lack new knowledge and technical expertise. If we let them lead the broad masses of peasants in developing the rural socialist commodity economy and in achieving modernization, they are certain to meet with many practical difficulties. Despite an earnest desire to do so, their ability would fall short of their desire.

Development of the rural commodity economy requires qualified personnel, and emergence of large numbers of qualified personnel requires certain kinds of environment and conditions. Rural party committees and governments at all levels must pay close attention to science and education, attach importance to the work of training rural grass-roots cadres, and encourage the promotion of science and technology as well as general education in the countryside. It will be very hard to promote the building of the two civilizations in the countryside if we do not improve the level of scientific knowledge and general education of the grass-roots cadres and peasants. At present, there are more than 100 million senior and junior middle school graduates in the rural areas of the whole country. This is an enormous resource of qualified personnel. It is imperative to give full play to their role in the rural modernization program. We must see to it that through the popularization of science and technology and professional training, some of them become backbone scientific and technical workers and backbone managerial personnel in rural areas. Grass-roots cadres for townships, districts, towns, and enterprises must also be selected from among them.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, if we popularize and apply the presently available scientific and technological achievements in the vast countryside, we will receive enormous economic and social benefits, let alone the numerous new discoveries and inventions that might appear during this period. Having undergone an intensive change through reform, rural areas are more capable of absorbing new technology with less restrictive and trammeling factors. This is a favorable condition at present for application and popularization of new technology in rural areas. However, the key to introducing technological achievements to rural areas and starting a prairie fire there with "a single spark" of science and technology lies in the availability of qualified personnel. Without large numbers of qualified personnel at various tiers and in various fields and thousands upon thousands of backbone peasant-technicians, a "single spark" would hardly ignite a fire in the vast countryside.

I hope that those in the scientific and technological circles and those working in the educational field will coordinate their efforts in training qualified personnel so as to work together in contributing to the development of the village and town economy. In addition to going personally to the countryside to organize the work of applying and popularizing new technology, there is another task of great importance that our comrades in the scientific and technological fields may undertake; that is to actively unfold the work of training qualified personnel in rural areas in coordination with the educational circles under the leadership and with the support of the local party committee and government.

In the past few years, this has been done and initial results have been achieved in many localities. In Shandong, Hebei, Anhui, Shanxi, and Heilongjiang Provinces, the associations for science and technology have cooperated with the departments concerned in training rural scientific and technical workers and conducted multiform technical training at various layers covering a number of disciplines among educated youths. This has enabled many people to learn and master practical technical skills, each in one or two fields, and to find new ways to develop their production work. Quite a few have become specialized households, and some have become technical experts. Facts have indicated that the abundant rural intelligent resources, once developed, will play an inestimable role in enlivening the rural economy and promoting the building of the socialist spiritual civilization in the countryside. Those in the scientific and technological circles and those working in the educational field can really do something in their work to train qualified rural personnel and to explore the treasure house of rural intelligence.

Our scientific and technical workers possess a high degree of sensibility and consciousness toward the call of our times. With this plus their spirit like that of the foolish old man and their careful planning, they are surely able to make giant strides in stepping up the work of using science and technology to support and develop the village and town economy. As long as the 800 million peasants have grasped modern science and technology and the modern way of production, a sound foundation will be laid for our rural socialist modernization, and our great objective will be realized step by step as expected.

ECONOMIC CRIMES DISCUSSED AT NPC COMMITTEE MEET

HK201030 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1238 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Report: "He Ying Comments on Too Much Leniency in Handling Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a group meeting during the 14th Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, Standing Committee member He Ying said that we achieved much last year in cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field. But crime still thrives in the economic field. It seems we have not been strict enough but have been too lenient and too generous in handling criminal cases of this kind. Economic crimes of a serious nature with evil consequences must be severely dealt with. This will not interfere with reform, openness, or the effort to enliven the economy.

He Ying said that in cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field, procuratorial and judicial organs must be resolved to smash various networks of special relations and protection, be bold in struggle, and strongly promote the practice of playing fair and having a clear conscience.

In the past 2 days, Standing Committee members have discussed reports given respectively by Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Yang Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, on cracking down on serious economic crimes.

Standing Committee member Liu Jingji held that enterprises, institutions, and party and government organs cause the greatest harm when involved in crime, and there should be regulations governing their punishment.

Standing Committee member Mei Yi suggested that important cases must be thoroughly investigated, dealt with seriously according to the law, and also made public.

Standing Committee member Hou Xueyu, a well-known ecologist, said that in order to do a good job in reform, we must crack down resolutely on serious criminal activities in the economic field and realistically solve the problem of "substituting fines for punishment" existing in the current crackdown. Procuratorial organs are not assured of funds for their overhead and are even short of money for handling cases. This is very abnormal. The State Council must give great attention to this matter.

Standing Committee member Zheng Boke asked: Is the law now too lenient by providing no capital punishment for swindlers? Should the matter be reconsidered?

Cai Liangchen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of Fujian Provincial People's Congress, admitted that in cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field, we must emphasize important cases, which are serious, involve large sums, cause great harm, have great repercussions, and can play a substantial role in educating people. He said that Fujian Province had on file 183 important cases under investigation last year, which accounted for 38.6 percent of the cases of economic crime being investigated; this showed an increase of 90.6 percent over the preceding year. The settlement of these important cases resulted in 150 million yuan recovered as stolen money and 8.26 million yuan recouped as economic losses. This was warmly hailed by the masses of cadres and people.

CRIMINAL CHARGES CAUSE DISMISSAL OF NPC DEPUTIES

HK220459 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Three deputies to the National People's Congress have been dismissed after criminal charges were brought against them, LEGAL NEWS reports.

The newspaper said that it had learned from the 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), which ended yesterday, that the three deputies, Zhu Pingchou of Jiangsu Province, Huang Hantao of Hubei Province, and Li Nengyong of Guizhou Province, had been recalled for using their power to profiteer, harassing women and violating state policies.

Zhu was reported to have harassed several women by using his power for protection. Huang took advantage of his affiliation with NPC to profiteer by re-selling autos and steel. He gained an illegal profit of 12,000 yuan (\$3,600). Li was reported only as having violated State policies.

The paper said the dismissals of the three deputies were approved by the people congresses of the three provinces upon proposals of recall made by voters.

The exclusive report said that a very bad influence was cast among the local people by the three deputies and their dismissals were in accordance with the country's constitution, which ensures the right of recall for the voters.

Participants at the 14th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee discussed various issues with special attention to the need to crack down on economic crimes. A deputy from Beijing said cases of splitting illegal profits by collectives and asking for illegal commissions are very hard to deal with. Another deputy urged the government to look into the fundamental reason for big economic scandals. He asked how there could be a single black market deal in the exchange of hard currency amounting to several million yuan. Many deputies said the crackdown on economic crimes has not been effective enough to curb the unhealthy trend, the paper said.

FOREIGN TRADE TOPS \$59.2 BILLION IN 1985

OW221101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- China's imports and exports totaled 59.2 billion U.S. dollars in 1985, an increase of 19 percent over 1984 and of 56.6 percent over 1980, a government official said today.

Huang Wenjun, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said preliminary figures showed imports and exports for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85) totaled 229.37 billion dollars, doubling the foreign trade of the previous five years.

Imports last year climbed substantially -- 31.8 percent over 1984 -- to 33.4 billion dollars, while exports grew 5.7 percent to 25.8 billion dollars. Over the last five years, China imported 114.25 billion dollars in goods, slightly less than its 115.12 billion dollars in exports.

Huang attributed the increase in China's trade to government policies begun in 1979: opening to the outside world, invigorating the domestic economy and streamlining the system of foreign trade. As a result, he said, China's exports did not decline during the world economic recession and international trade drop of the early 1980s -- and in fact continued to increase.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, China was able to cut its imports of major agricultural products such as grain, cotton, fats and cooking oils which it had long imported in large quantities. At the same time, imports needed to develop industrial and agricultural production greatly increased.

For instance, compared with the Fifth Five-Year Plan period (1976-80), imports of rolled steel rose 48.6 percent, raw chemical materials 150 percent, timber 640 percent, and chemical fertilizer 82.4 percent. Imports of advanced technology rose 60 percent. At the same time, in order to meet growing consumer demand and spur domestic markets, imports of pharmaceuticals, household electrical appliances and sugar rose substantially over the last five years.

Goals for 1986-90 Set

OW221735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- China will strive to reduce its trade deficit with foreign countries and imports and exports during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said at a news briefing here today.

The spokesman, Huang Wenjun, said it is necessary for all sides to make efforts in resolving the trade imbalance. On the one hand, China must improve the quality of its exports and provide more marketable goods. On the other, its major trade partners should take an active attitude to remove trade obstacles and expand imports from China. It would be difficult for China to keep its trade relations with such countries if the deficits were unchecked and expanded continuously, he added. He said China will import more commodities only after exporting more goods. This will be beneficial to both sides, he noted.

China's imports came to 33.41 billion U.S. dollars and exports, to 25.8 billion U.S. dollars in 1985, for a total trade deficit of 7.61 billion U.S. dollars.

Huang Wenjun said the total volume of China's trade with Japan amounted to 16.57 billion U.S. dollars in 1985, up by 30.2 percent over 1984. Of this, imports came to 10.47 billion U.S. dollars, and exports to 6.1 billion U.S. dollars; and with the United States, 6.42 billion U.S. dollars, up by 7.6 percent, of which imports came to 4.23 billion U.S. dollars, and exports, to 2.19 billion U.S. dollars. He also listed the trade figures with other nations -- with the Soviet Union, 1.9 billion U.S. dollars, up by 61 percent over 1984, of which imports came to 940 million U.S. dollars, and exports, to 960 million U.S. dollars; with Hong Kong region, 9.6 billion U.S. dollars, up by 7.2 percent, of which imports came to 4.35 billion U.S. dollars, and exports, to 5.25 billion U.S. dollars; with the European Economic Community, 6.9 billion U.S. dollars, up by 24.5 percent, of which imports were 4.97 billion U.S. dollars, and exports, 1.93 billion U.S. dollars. Huang Wenjun said China maintained trade relations with more than 170 countries and regions during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85).

He said China will change the composition of its export commodities so as to reduce the trade deficit. It will export more finished goods instead of raw materials and primary products, and export more processed products. China will also increase exports of oil, coal, nonferrous metals, textiles, light industrial products and foodstuffs. China will also change the composition of import commodities, Huang said. The stress will be put on the import of software and key technological equipment.

Huang Wenjun stressed that China will control the imports of the commodities that it can produce. At present, restrictions have been put on the imports of commodities including color television sets, refrigerators, radio-cassettes, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, vegetables, cigarettes and alcoholic drinks.

HU YAOBANG, OTHERS SPEAK TO NUCLEAR SPECIALISTS

OW220243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 21 Jan 86

[By reporters Li Shangzhi and Yu Jiafu]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Fang Yi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, and Hao Jianxiu gladly came to the rear wing of the Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai this afternoon and warmly shook hands with and extended their regards to 10 specialists who had contributed to the development of our country's nuclear industry. They had a discussion with nuclear specialists on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in our country and asked the latter to give their regards to the workers and staff members in nuclear industry.

The leading comrades first had a group picture taken with the nuclear specialists. Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun shook Jiang Shengji and Wang Ganchang's hands and said: "Old comrades sit in the front row." When these two old specialists set among leading comrades, Li Peng and Hao Jianxiu still asked specialists Liu Xingzhong, Min Yaozhong, Huang Qitao, Yu Min, Lian Peisheng, Qian Gaoyun, Lu Dexian, and Sun Zuxun to sit in the front row. One of the specialists said: "Our revered Comrades Jiang and Wang represent us." Pictures were taken of them chatting and laughing.

During the discussion, central leaders fully affirmed the achievements made by the workers and staff members of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry in developing our country's nuclear industry. General Secretary Hu Yaobang said excitedly: Comrades in nuclear industry have made valuable contributions to the party, the state, and the people. Through their efforts, our country has successfully developed nuclear weapons and strengthened its defense capability.

Now our country has built a relatively integrated nuclear-industrial system and trained a contingent of qualified nuclear technicians. This is a tremendous achievement. The party Central Committee, State Council, Central Military Commission, and people throughout the country will never forget their historic and brilliant contributions. Hu Yaobang expressed his hope that personnel of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry will become skilled specialists, undertake a variety of projects, vigorously support civilian industries, and make fresh contributions to the development of civilian industries and socialist economic construction.

Comrade Li Peng said: Workers and staff members in our nuclear industry have built a relatively integrated system of nuclear industry through their own efforts over the past 30 years and more. The quality of our contingent of nuclear workers is good indeed. Although our nuclear technology is not quite advanced, there are not many countries in the world with a system comparable to ours.

Li Peng said: In promoting the drive for modernization in our country, our nuclear industry is confronted with the task of how to make peaceful use of nuclear energy in a better and more extensive way. The peaceful use of nuclear energy is our country's basic policy for the development of nuclear industry. There are broad prospects for nuclear industry in this regard, and the nuclear industry has great potential for civilian use. To help other industries, the nuclear industry should focus, among other things, on nuclear electricity generation. Although we have difficulty with nuclear electricity generation, we have already made some initial progress. In this regard, we should rely mainly on our own efforts while importing advanced technology from abroad.

Comrade Fang Yi said: We should maintain a contingent of research in nuclear industry and reinforce the study of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Scientists and technicians of nuclear industry departments should establish contacts with universities and localities in order to ensure that their future will be bright.

Comrade Yang Shangkun and Hao Jianxiu spoke at the discussion. They confirmed the progress made on the nuclear industry front and expressed the hope that workers and staff members would make fresh contributions to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

During the animated discussion, 10 nuclear specialists expressed many opinions and made a number of suggestions.

Present at the discussion were Jiang Xinxiong, minister of nuclear industry; Chen Zhaobo, vice minister of nuclear industry; Ding Henggao, minister in charge of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission; Wu Shaozu, political commissar of the same commission; and Zhu Guangya, chairman of the Science and Technology Committee under the National Defense Science, Technology, Industry Commission.

HU YAOBANG, WAN LI WIN IN BRIDGE CONTEST

OW130742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier Wan Li spent their leisure time in Wenjin Street Sports Club here Sunday, winning a bridge contest for veteran cadres, Chinese sports newspaper TIYUBAO reported today. The tournament, named "Strategies and Health", drew a total of 16 teams, including some retired party and government leaders. In the team-of-four competition, Hu partnered with Nie Weiping, a "Go" chess master, while Wan Li sided with Rong Ledu, 34, from the China Sports Service Company. The team ranked first with 72 victory points in group preliminaries and further won the title on 58 victory points in the four-team finals.

HU QILI STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

OW221124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0957 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a recent meeting attended by students majoring in ideological and political education, as well as other relevant cadres of the Department of Social Sciences of the Beijing Iron and Steel Engineering Institute, Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, stated that ideological and political workers of the new generation must, first of all, be dedicated personnel who have the ambition to build a more vigorous and stronger China and are good at analyzing and solving problems from a Marxist position and with a Marxist viewpoint and method. At the same time, they must be proficient in the work of their own department and field.

The students graduated from college before enrolling in the speciality of ideological and political education. They have come from Beijing Iron and Steel Engineering Institute, Beijing Agricultural University, Beijing Chemical Fiber Engineering College, Heilongjiang Mining Institute, Anshan Iron and Steel Engineering Institute, and Maanshan Iron and Steel Engineering Institute. Should they pass the test after 2 years of study, they will acquire their second bachelor's degree.

Hu Qili spoke highly of the engineering colleges for sponsoring departments of social sciences and praised the students for their determination to study Marxism-Leninism and do ideological and political work after graduating from colleges of science and engineering. He said: Our cause has a great need for people who are knowledgeable in both political and professional work. The reason why Yuan Weimin could lead the women's volleyball team in winning games was because he was not only knowledgeable in his special field but was also socialist-minded in knowing how to do political and ideological work. He could not have won the ball games if he did not have a perfect mastery of volleyball skills and only knew how to read quotations after losing a ball game. Conversely, he could not have done his job well if he only knew volleyball skills and not Marxism-Leninism and ideological and political work. Ideological and political work is a very difficult job. This is because the human brain is a most complicated machine. In order to be a good party committee secretary, not only must one be familiar with its work, he must also understand people and society and have a firm conviction in communism. This cannot be learned from books alone. Attending college is just a beginning; being tempered in society is even more important.

Hu Qili pointed out: A college's ideological and political education must, first of all, emphasize study of basic Marxist tenets, without which there will be no theoretical basis. Modern and contemporary Chinese history should also be studied, otherwise one will be in the dark about Chinese history and the national situation. Second, the party's principles and policies, especially those about reform, should also be part of the curriculum. China is currently engaged in restructuring its economic system and in the process of a new Long March. This is a great project involving the fate of nearly one-fourth of humanity. The whole series of important documents, which the party Central Committee has drawn up since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to deal with basic political, economic, social, and cultural issues, is a new addition to the treasure house of Marxist theories, and it should be studied earnestly. China will have contributed significantly to Marxism-Leninism if its reforms are accomplished successfully. Third, we should understand the various ideological trends in society by analyzing and studying them and, by making comparisons, improve our ability to differentiate among them. Fourth, we must attach importance to conducting social investigation, which can be carried out in Beijing and its suburbs and not necessarily in faraway places. Conducting investigation during holidays is even better.

WAN LI, LI PENG SPEAK ON MAYORS' WORK, ROLES

OW191445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1715 GMT 18 Jan 86

[By reporter Ge Daxing]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- In the past 2 years, 256 leading cadres of cities from all parts of China have attended the mayors' research class to study and discuss ways to organize and guide city planning, construction, and management and learned theory and scientific knowledge. Wan Li and Li Peng, vice premiers of the State Council, met today with students of the fourth research class, issued graduation certificates to them, and had discussion with them and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Wan Li said: City planning, city construction, and city management are a comprehensive subject. It includes knowledge of both natural science and social science. Mayors should study hard and constantly raise their leadership and management ability. He hoped that the mayors' research class will be held continuously and continue improving.

Wan Li said: In order to modernize the cities, an important thing is to strengthen the building of basic facilities. Our economic development centers on cities. If we do not do a good job in building basic facilities for cities, production, work, and people's lives will all be adversely affected. Many cities in our country have inadequate supply of water, electric power, gas, and heat. We must do our best to improve basic facilities for cities. At the same time, we should vigorously develop tertiary industry in cities. Enterprises, government organizations, and society should all make contributions to building cities for the people. As socialist mayors exist for serving the people, they should do more practical things in promoting building of material and spiritual civilization in cities.

Li Peng pointed out: The main tasks of mayors and city governments are to do a good job in planning, building, and managing cities. They should also proceed from reality and do a good job in environmental protection. At present, a popular situation prevails in which "plant managers are running the society." This situation should be corrected gradually. Various cities should increasingly care for things in the life of staff members and workers of new enterprises. City governments must not interfere too much in the internal affairs of enterprises. They should do their best to create favorable conditions for the development of production and to coordinate the work of various sides.

LI PENG NOTES METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION NEEDS

OW230543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 22 Jan 86

[By reporter Wu Jincai]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, called on the 3 million staff and workers in the metallurgical industry throughout the country to strive to fulfill the goal of 50 million metric tons of steel output this year.

In a speech to representatives at a national conference on metallurgy, Li Peng said: The metallurgical industry has scored remarkable achievements during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, increasing steel output by nearly 10 million metric tons, as well as raising economic efficiency. However, the industry remains a weak link in the national economy, and still falls far short of the needs of national economic development. Therefore, it is necessary to vigorously develop China's iron and steel industry.

Calling for the attainment of this year's target of 50 million metric tons of steel and increasing the steel output by a large margin during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Li Peng pointed out: In order to achieve this target, the metallurgical industry should further tap its potential by carrying out technological transformation, supplying complete sets of equipment, and expanding existing enterprises. He emphasized: In developing the metallurgical industry, it is imperative to rely on more updated technology. The improvement in China's computer technology, in particular, has created conditions for automation in the industry. Judging from the practical experience of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex and the Capital Iron and Steel Company, this is an important way to conserve energy and lower material consumption.

Turning to the question of ore mines, Li Peng said: Large state-owned ore mines should be the main resources bases of the iron and steel industry. At the same time, it is necessary to encourage the masses to develop ore mining, thereby promoting the industry with large, medium-sized, and small ore mines simultaneously. It is also necessary to study practical plans for further harnessing the production enthusiasm of staff and workers of large mines, stimulate the development of small mines, and introduce measures for "mining by the masses, collection at fixed points, centralized selection, and smelting by the state." Li Peng added: It is a long-term policy for the iron and steel industry to utilize both domestic and foreign resources.

In conclusion, Li Peng called on the metallurgical industry to pay close attention to building spiritual civilization among its staff and workers, and improve the quality of the workers and cadres in order to secure a reliable guarantee for developing the industry.

QIAO SHI ADDRESSES POLICE PARTY MEETING

OW220343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat and secretary of the Central Political and Legal Commission, yesterday afternoon pointed out at a work meeting of the party committee of the People's Armed Police Force headquarters: The People's Armed Police Force, an important armed force of the party and the state, is charged with important tasks in protecting state property and the property and lives of the people, and maintaining public order. To accomplish such important tasks, the armed police force must improve its party work style. The members of the leading body of the headquarters party committee should start rectifying their party work style immediately and set an example in this regard. Comrade Qiao Shi said: The party Central Committee is firmly determined to rectify party work style. Only by effectively improving this will the party committee of the armed police force headquarters be able to lead armed police units throughout the country in successfully accomplishing important tasks entrusted to them by the party and the people.

In his speech, Comrade Qiao Shi also called for running the armed police force strictly upholding and enforcing the letter of the law, and assiduously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, party principles and policies, and knowledge of law in the course of rectifying party work style, in order to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party work style of the armed police force this year.

HU QIAOMU SPEAKS AT LANGUAGE CONFERENCE CLOSE

OW131156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Standard Chinese written and spoken language and phonetic alphabets (Pinyin) that have been used since the 1950s will be further promoted and consolidated.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, believes this will serve to lay a good foundation for a big leap in the development process of the Chinese language in the future. Hu was speaking to language workers from across the country at today's closing ceremony of a national conference.

He explained that language, as a product of history, is due to progress gradually and in accordance with the need of history. It is true that the Chinese language has undergone a rapid development since the 1950s, but this was based on centuries of deliberations among the Chinese people and the endeavour of language workers, he said. "People can't expect such a historical change every day, or they would fail to maintain their achievements," Hu added.

China began language reforms in the mid-1950s, including simplifying 2,300 Chinese characters, popularizing a standard spoken language and creating a phonetic alphabet. Many people even suggested that Pinyin be used as a Chinese written language. While encouraging the suggestion, Hu also pointed out that this is a very complicated issue and painstaking efforts in language research, teaching and practice would be needed before a correct step forward could be possibly made. To simplify compiling dictionaries, encyclopedia and for writing computer programs to process Chinese characters, the State Commission on Language Planning will put a ban on more than 100 simplified Chinese characters made public in 1977. Effective measures will also be taken to stop wrongly used Chinese characters, said the officials from the commission.

TIAN JIYUN, CHEN MUHUA GREET CUSTOMS WORKERS

OW220905 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 21 Jan 86

[By reporter Tian Chuan]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Forty-three advanced representatives selected from among 16,000 customs clerks working at the gates of the motherland won the honorable title of "advanced customs worker of the nation." They received red-color certificates to this effect at the Great Hall of the People today.

Among those attending today's commendation meeting were Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor; and Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade. They presented certificates to the advanced customs workers and banners to 20 advanced collectives which had honorably earned the title of "advanced customs collective of the nation."

Among the advanced collectives and individuals, some had distinguished themselves on many occasions by braving rough seas in carrying out unremitting struggle against smugglers and dealers of smuggled goods. Others had worked for long periods of time at customs posts on the border of the motherland hit regularly by snowstorms and bitterly cold weather. Still others had been praised by people at home and by others coming from abroad for their enthusiastic service. They all presented a lofty image of the people's customs service.

In an address at the meeting, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun warmly praised the outstanding achievements made by these advanced collectives and individuals for the sake of the motherland despite difficult working conditions. He hoped that in the new year they would perform new meritorious deeds in customs reform, in actually "doing conscientious customs work and rendering good service," and in the struggle for fundamental improvement of party style.

ARMY PAPER OPPOSES PRIVILEGES FOR CADRE CHILDREN

OW152349 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO on 24 December 1985 published an article entitled "Do Not Let Your Children Become Special Personages," written by Wen Xueliang. It says:

Today, many people complain about improper party conduct. They have expressed dissatisfaction over certain cadres who have let their children become special personages. Therefore, the mistakes certain leading cadres have committed in educating their children are not only questions concerning family conduct; they are also questions concerning party conduct. Thus, improving party conduct certainly includes the need to correct certain leading cadres' unhealthy practice of abusing their authority and letting their children become special personages. I believe that to prevent and combat the unhealthy practices of making cadres' children special personages we must do two things:

First of all, the cadres themselves should not spoil their children and treat them as if they are their private property. Instead, they should nurture their children in such a way that they will become successors of the revolutionary cause.

Second, people should not fawn on or flatter the children of cadres, nor should they give the cadres' children any special consideration.

If we can do these two things together, it will not be easy for someone to become a special personage.

XINHUA EMPHASIZES LIGHTENED BURDEN FOR PEASANTS

OW230515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 17 Jan 86

[XINHUA commentator article: "The Work of Lightening the Burden on Peasants Must Not Be Done Perfunctorily"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a "Circular Prohibiting the Indiscriminate Imposition of Quotas on Peasants and Collection of Fees from Them" nearly 3 months ago. Acting according to the requirements of the circular, most departments and localities have since thoroughly investigated such cases and taken effective measures in canceling a number of unreasonable quotas. Thus, excessive burdens on peasants have been lightened. This is the way to solve problems for the peasants, which gives expression to our party's fine tradition of being concerned about the weal and woe of the masses. That is why peasants have made favorable comments on it.

It should be pointed out, however, that some departments and localities have yet to take action in this respect. It seems as if they have only paid lip service to lightening the burden on peasants or turned this into a mere formality. This is a danger signal, and we must not let it go.

Why have those localities and departments failed to firmly act according to the arrangements made by the party Central Committee and the State Council? Why are they so irresponsible? Some comrades say they have not taken action in this regard because they have been too busy with their work. It may be true they have been busy, but it is wrong to say they have not had time to take care of this matter. No matter how busy localities and departments are with their work, they just cannot shift their responsibility to others or perfunctorily handle such an important matter as lightening the burden on peasants, a matter which has a bearing on the relationship between the party and the masses, between the cadres and the masses, and between the workers and the peasants, and on the development of rural reform and the rural economy.

No one should take an indifferent attitude to this matter, nor should one fail to concern oneself with it or grasp it.

Some comrades hold that quotas are now imposed on peasants for the purpose of doing something good for them, and that not a single imposed quota can be dispensed with. It should be realized, however, that when we do something good for peasants, we should do so according to their capabilities; this is a principle we must follow. If the burden on peasants is beyond their capabilities, the good things that are to be done for them may well harm their interests. In that case, the reasonable would become unreasonable. Therefore, inquiries should be made into doing good for peasants, and cases should be handled according to individual merit. Some should be maintained, and others canceled or reduced in scale.

Some localities have delayed lightening the burden on peasants because they are afraid of difficulties; they are afraid it is a complicated task, involving many departments and contradictions. Precisely because it is a difficult task, it is all the more necessary for leaders to firmly devote their energies to carrying it out. As long as leaders are firmly determined to lighten the burden on peasants and rely on the masses for suggestions, they can remove the obstacles in various quarters and find a way to solve this problem. Take Heilongjiang Province, for example. Earlier, in this province, the responsible persons of 26 departments and bureaus met at a working session convened by the governor. At that meeting, they each enumerated the quotas imposed by their respective departments on the peasants, and such quotas were collectively and individually checked. Then, measures to retain or cancel such quotas were taken at the meeting. Moreover, these measures were made known to the whole province by circulating a notice, and arrangements were made for government organizations to enact the measures in various parts of the province. This has made it possible for the masses to supervise the implementation of such measures. Heilongjiang Province has set a good example in meeting difficulties head-on and achieving good results in lightening the burden on peasants.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have raised the question of lightening the burden on the peasants every year over the past several years. In Document No 1, issued in each of the past 3 years, principles and measures were laid down in this regard every year. In addition, the "Circular Prohibiting the Indiscriminate Imposition of Quotas on Peasants and Collection of Fees from Them" was especially issued last October. There are orders and bans to follow in this regard, and we must follow them. It is hoped that, in localities where the problem of the excessive burden on the peasants has not yet been solved, leaders have a sense of urgency and take prompt action in meeting the peasants' needs and in solving this problem for them.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES DISCIPLINE PROCRASTINATION

HK230210 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Zhang Lizhou: "The Soft Tactic of Procrastination and the Hard Tactic of Contradiction"]

[Text] The saying that "the top has policies and the bottom has countermeasures" is a manifestation which shows that some cadres refuse to carry out the policies of the CPC Central Committee. No matter what countermeasures they adopt, there are only two kinds of countermeasures: One is the hard tactic of contradiction and the other is the soft tactic of procrastination. In recent years, the hard tactic of contradiction has become ineffective, because some cases of contradiction have been checked and those involved in the cases have been dealt with as a result of the intervention of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee. However, procrastination has not been paid attention to or, at least, not many cases of procrastination have been seriously dealt with.

In fact, the damage caused by procrastination is no less than that caused by contradiction. The cadres and masses do not have less hatred or dislike for procrastination than they have for contradiction. It seems that the trend of procrastination must be checked because procrastination is one of the malpractices giving shelter to other malpractices.

The trend of procrastination can also be seen in the process of implementing policies and carrying out reform. The trend of procrastination can particularly be seen in the examination of cases of violating discipline and in the straightening out of malpractices. In examining and exposing the cases of cadres violating the law and discipline, some areas were "too cautious" and procrastinated for a long time from beginning to end. Some areas procrastinated even for months or years without reaching any conclusions in the end. The responsible cadres and departments give many excuses for this: Some say that the cases are generally clear, but the details of the cases still need to be further investigated and examined; some say that although someone has made mistakes on a certain question, he has also done good things in the past, so he should not be punished without careful consideration; some say that although the cases should be dealt with, they should be dealt with cautiously because the cases concern a certain leading cadre; some think that the cases can be wound up, but they should not be dealt with immediately because the people involved in the cases are in poor health and are not in a good mood at the moment. There was repeated procrastination in some cases under the pretext of giving the "cold treatment." None of these excuses is convincing. The prerequisite for dealing with the cases is to investigate the facts and decide the nature of the cases. The key to dealing with the cases lies in properly handling the cases according to law and discipline, the nature and gravity of the cases, and the attitude of the people who are involved in the cases. We certainly oppose dealing with cadres without any specific evidence and without careful consideration. We oppose negating cadres because they have made a single mistake. However, we must remember: The law must be observed, enforcement must be strict, and law-breakers must be dealt with. And everyone must be equal before the law and party discipline with no exceptions.

The soft tactic of procrastination and the hard tactic of contradiction, though different in form, aim at the same thing and produce the same results -- refusal to carry out party policies, refusal to deal with malpractices, and sheltering those who violate the law and discipline. So, the soft tactic of procrastination can be said to be the soft tactic of contradiction or to be another form of the hard tactic of contradiction. However, under most circumstances, the former is "wiser," more ingenious, and more effective than the latter. This is the only difference between the soft and hard tactics. This is because applying the hard tactic of contradiction means running a risk, because if someone reports the case to the higher authorities and the higher authorities give instructions, he who violates discipline will naturally be dealt with and he who shields him will also be blamed. However, those who apply the soft tactic of procrastination are always safe and do not need to run a risk, and sometimes, can even give people an impression of "doing detailed and careful work." Even when the higher authorities investigate the case, they will only be blamed for "doing things too slowly," and will not be blamed for making serious mistakes. At present, on some issues, people cannot contradict the instructions of the higher authorities, but can procrastinate successfully. Can this be said to be a good example?

Some cadres prefer to use the soft tactic of procrastination rather than the hard tactic of contradiction in dealing with the party policies; there are loopholes in our party and leading organs of which they can avail themselves. Although the CPC Central Committee is determined to straighten out the malpractices and is strict and impartial in implementing the law and party discipline, and has been repeatedly trying to solve some problems, while implementing the party policies, some areas have always had serious problems, such as "there are assignments but no examinations," "there is much said but little done," and "there is a fine start but a poor finish."

When straightening out some malpractices, some areas were resolute and serious at the beginning, but as time went on, their work became relaxed, and their "temperature" dropped, and finally they became unaware of the malpractices. This situation has provided loopholes for some people, because those people think that if they can apply the tactic of procrastination until the trend is over, they will be safe. For instance, in the party rectification, some areas took the issue of some cadres occupying more residential area than they were entitled to as a "breach," and asked the masses to give their views on the issue; the cadres concerned also made self-criticisms. But when the party rectification was over, the issue was no longer mentioned, and the cadres still occupied the same amount of residential area. Since these kinds of people can benefit from the soft tactic of procrastination, other people will most likely learn from them. So we must resolutely straighten out malpractices and carry on the struggle through to the end so that those people will be unable to apply either the soft tactic of procrastination or the hard tactic of contradiction. This is the key to the fundamental improvement of our party style.

In order to strictly and impartially enforce law and discipline and crack down on malpractices, we must "paint a picture with two brushes at the same time: "We must not only dare to "defeat the hard tactic of contradiction" but also dare to "defeat the soft tactic of procrastination." We must seriously deal with not only those who disregard the law and discipline, stick to their old way of doing things, and openly contradict the policies of the CPC Central Committee but also those who overtly agree but covertly oppose or privately procrastinate to implement the policies of the CPC Central Committee. At present, we should clear up those old cases which are serious and for which we have had conclusive evidence, and strictly deal with the people involved in those cases so as to make people understand that our party organizations at various levels are powerful enough to deal with those who practice either the hard tactic of contradiction or the soft tactic of procrastination will find their chances significantly reduced.

PLA DEPARTMENT PROMOTES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW161055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Staff Department made use of typical advanced examples to educate cadres and fighters, thus playing a significant role in improving party style and strengthening socialist spiritual civilization.

During the past year the department has vigorously strengthened socialist spiritual civilization and carried out extensive education on fostering lofty ideals, high moral standards and education, and a sense of discipline, thus effecting profound changes in the mental outlook of cadres and fighters in all units under its command. As a result, more than 110 advanced collectives and individuals in promoting spiritual civilization have emerged.

In December last year it organized 32 representatives from all fields of endeavor into 6 groups to report on advanced deeds in fostering lofty ideals, high moral standards and education, and a sense of discipline. They toured some 180 units under the command of the General Staff Department in north, east, south, northeast, southwest, and central-south China. They presented reports on more than 170 occasions with a combined audience of 140,000 people, winning wide acclaim from cadres, fighters, and comrades. After various tours, which lasted about 1 month, the reporting groups presented their final reports to various organs of the General Staff Department.

Making reports at the meetings were Yang Zailin, a student of the PLA Engineering School, who had been awarded the title of "land mine defusing hero" by the Central Military Commission for deactivating more than 30 land mines in the battle of self-defense against Vietnamese aggression; Ma Zhixian, a hospital nurse who cared for people while ignoring her own family for the sake of national defense; Liu Zhenxiang, a retired cadre who took the overall interest into consideration and stressed the importance of party spirit in streamlining and reorganizing the Army; and Liu Zhenpei, a staff cadre of the Institute of Topography, who worked hard in carrying out topographic work and scored outstanding achievements in doing scientific research. Their advanced deeds greatly educated the cadres and fighters.

Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of staff, made a speech at a meeting today. He said: To improve party style, we must help party members and cadres improve their world outlook and their outlook on life and educate them to foster lofty ideas and a sense of discipline. The leading comrades at all levels must be good at discovering, fostering, and cherishing typical advanced examples, and at making good use of such examples in educating fighters and cadres. By popularizing the typical advanced examples, we will be able to further develop the flourishing situation.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO ZHANG WENZHOU

OW111351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Comrade Zhang Wenzhou, deputy commander of the former Armored Corps and member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee, died of illness in Beijing on 2 January at the age of 74. A ceremony to pay last respects to his remains was held at the hall of Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries today.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Deng Yingchao, Nie Rongzhen, Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Wang Zhen, Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Cheng Zihua, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Burhan, Zhao Fuchu, and Ma Wenrui, as well as the Central Military Commission, the National CPPCC Committee, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and other units.

Xi Zhongxun, Yang Dezhi, Wang Zhen, Wang Ping, Li Desheng, Liao Hansheng, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Jingren, Yang Chengwu, Ma Wenrui, and others, totaling more than 600 people, attended the ceremony.

DEAD COMRADE MOURNED IN BEIJING 18 JANUARY

OW200307 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Yuan Renyuan, an outstanding member of the CPC and long-tested loyal communist fighter, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this afternoon. Yuan Renyuan died of illness in Beijing on 2 January this year at the age of 86.

Yuan Renyuan was a veteran comrade who joined the CPC in 1925, participated in the Baise uprising in Guangxi led by Deng Xiaoping and Zhang Yunyi, and served as director of the Political Department of the Second Column of the Red VII Corps. After the 2d Front Army and the 4th Front Army linked up during the Long March, he became political commissar of the XXXII Corps and struggled against Zhang Guotao's antiparty splittist activities. During the war of resistance against Japan, he served as director of the Political Department of the 359th Brigade under the 120th Division and as the special commissioner in Suide.

After the war of resistance against Japan, he held leading posts in the executive group of the Military Mediation Executive Commission and in the Jilin Provincial Government. Later, he successively served as vice governor of Hunan Province, vice minister of interior, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Supervisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, member of the Standing Committee of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee, and member of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee.

There were wreaths from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Xiao Ke, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Han Guang, Wei Guoqing, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaicain, Liao Hansheng, Yang Jingren, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Huang Kecheng, Li Jingquan, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, and Fu Zhong; from the Central Advisory Commission; the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; the NPC Standing Committee; the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee; the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; the Central Organization Department; the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the leading organs of Hunan, Qinghai, and Jilin Provinces; and the leading organ of Cili County of Hunan Province.

Comrade Yuan Renyuan's remains were surrounded by pine trees. Amid funeral music, some 500 persons stood in silent mourning in front of his remains. They included Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qili, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Xiao Ke, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Han Guang, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaicain, Liao Hansheng, Yang Jingren, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and Yuan Renyuan's friends.

While Comrade Yuan Renyuan was severely ill, he was visited in the hospital by Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Han Guang, Wei Guoqing, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaicain, Liao Hansheng, Yang Chengwu and Fu Zhong. Comrade Xiao Jingguang assigned a representative to visit him in the hospital.

After cremation of Comrade Yuan Renyuan's remains, the urn containing the ashes will be placed at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

HU YAOBANG, ZHAO ZIYANG HONOR LATE NPC OFFICIAL

OW221529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party and state leaders joined over 600 mourners today to pay their last respects to the late Vice-Chairman Hu Yuzhi of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC). Hu, also acting chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and one of China's most prominent journalists, died of illness on January 16 at the age of 90.

Among the mourners today were party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Wreaths were presented by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu and Ye Jianying, as well as organizations of the party and government.

Born in Shangyu County of Zhejiang Province, Hu Yuzhi was a prominent figure in promoting China's progressive culture and publication. Before 1949, he took an active part in social activities against imperialism and reactionary forces. Especially in the years before and after the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan in 1937, he started many publications to agitate national salvation.

Hu Yuzhi joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1933.

After the founding of New China in 1949, he served as editor-in-chief of the GUANGMING DAILY, head of the National Publishing Bureau, vice-chairman of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language, vice-minister of culture, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and chairman of All-China Esperanto League. He was member of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth NPC Standing Committees and vice-chairman of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The International Esperanto League, in a condolence message, described him as a "pioneer of China's Esperanto movement".

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES DRAMA AWARDS CEREMONY 11 JAN

OW122121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0842 GMT 10 Jan 86

[By reporter Yin Hongzhou]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at a ceremony to present the national "Golden Monkey Award" to outstanding children's radio dramas today. He said: Work concerning youngsters is the work of the whole party and society. Leaders and mass organizations at all levels should get involved in such work and render more good services for children.

Leading comrades Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Huang Zhen, Huang Huoqing, Yan Jici, Lu Zhengcao, Ma Wenrui, and Rong Gaotang attended the awards ceremony at the Great Hall of the People. Also attending were over 500 representatives from various localities and children's representatives from the capital.

In his speech, Deng Liqun said: Most of China's 300 million children live in the countryside, on the frontier, and in small and medium-sized cities. They need interesting spiritual food to enrich their extracurricular cultural life. Due to limited resources, it is still difficult to build large numbers of children's stage or movie theaters and children's palaces. However, songs, plays, and stories aired via a small radio can develop the children's intelligence, exert a favorable influence on their character, and expand the scope of their knowledge. Along with the advance in broadcasting work and the popularization of the receiving equipment, the radio will become more powerful and have a more penetrating influence.

Deng Liqun emphatically pointed out: Since children are growing both physically and mentally, it is necessary to pay attention to strengthening their cultural life while improving their material living conditions. He called on children's writers and artists to create, in the noble spirit of holding themselves responsible to the country and the people, more and better movies, plays, TV and radio dramas, poems, paintings, and other forms of literary creation for children. He urged them to use various artistic images to help children understand the real meaning of life; enhance their ability to discern between truth and falsehood, good and evil, and beauty and ugliness; conscientiously resist the influence of bourgeois ideas and feudal remnants; and become a new generation of people with ideals, morals, general knowledge, and discipline.

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EAST REGION

NANJING AIR FORCE PARTY RECTIFICATION SUCCESS

OW221304 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Checkups conducted of party rectification work in Air Force units of the Nanjing Military Region at and above the regimental level indicate that party rectification has enhanced the sense of party spirit, spurred on the reduction-in-strength reorganization, and promoted the work of improving these units.

In undertaking party rectification, these Air Force units of the Nanjing Military Region have considered their actual situation and decided that the focal work is to rectify party style in leading bodies of corps, division, and regiments, and among leading cadres of these organs. In conjunction with the reduction-in-strength reorganization and considering the fact that some new unhealthy practices in society have found expression in their organizations, all units have carried out self-examination and compared what they have done with the established requirements.

For some time, a number of units have put money above everything, resulting in mistakes which violate the rules set by the higher authorities. The party committee of the Air Force of the Nanjing Military Region believes that though this problem has appeared in the departments doing specialized work, its root cause is attributed to leading bodies at various levels. Accordingly, the leading organs have made a positive effort to investigate and deal with the problem by dispatching work groups to these units. As a result, 14 companies and enterprise offices established against the central authorities' rules have been shut down, 13 kinds of business activities not permitted by policy have been stopped, and operations of 12 hostels and parking lots set up without approval have been suspended in the military region. In addition, the unhealthy practice of indiscriminate distribution of [words indistinct] in some units has been halted.

Party rectification has not only enhanced the sense of party spirit among cadres with party membership but has also brought progress in the work of reduction-in-strength reorganization in various units. A flight division completed the work of closing and amalgamating some of its organizations only 5 days after receiving the order for reduction-in-strength reorganization. This reorganization involved the transfer of some 300 people, and all of them were able to take the overall interests into consideration and to report for duty to their new units at the scheduled time. [Sentence indistinct]

Through party rectification, another flight division has firmly grasped the reform of training work. It has put into effect a system of [words indistinct] training week activity, which has produced quite successful results in solving the problems concerning training.

LIANG BUTING ADDRESSES SHANDONG CYL CONFERENCE

SK220742 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The Shandong provincial conference of CYL delegates opened at the Nanjiao Guesthouse in Jinan on the morning of 21 January. The main tasks of this conference are to relay and implement the guidelines of the National CYL Congress and the sixth plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, to sum up and review achievements in the past 3 years, to study and define the tasks for 1986, and to readjust a part of the membership of the Shandong Provincial CYL Committee in line with the needs of the development of the current situation and in accordance with the four requirements for cadres.

Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Xingfu, Zhou Zhenxing, Feng Lizu, Zheng Weimin, and Xu Shulin, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee;

Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Farong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Ding Fangming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the opening ceremony. Song Qingwei, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Militan Region, attended the meeting to extend congratulations.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun spoke at the conference. He fully affirmed the achievements of the province's CYL committees in the various fields since the seventh provincial CYL congress. Comrade Jiang Chunyun said: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the glorious mission of the broad masses of youths throughout the province is to vie to be new persons with ideals, morality, culture, and sense of discipline under the leadership of the party and the banner of reform, and to strive for improvements and perform meritorious deeds in an effort to fulfill comprehensively the Seventh 5-Year Plan and other tasks. This is the first year for implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We hope that the broad masses of CYL members and youths throughout the province will display the vigor of the Year of the Tiger and bravely shoulder the heavy tasks entrusted to them by history.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun said: It is very important to foster a new generation of persons with ideals, morality, culture, and a sense of discipline in the great practice of reform and the four modernizations. We should lead and help the young people to foster a correct world outlook and outlook on life, lead them correctly to understand reform and the practice of opening to the outside world, vigorously intensify and improve ideological and political work, and urge the CYL cadres to make self-improvements. The CPC committees and governments at all levels should care for and support CYL work. All walks of life as well as all trades and professions should contribute to creating conditions for the healthy growth of young people.

Comrade Liang Buting also said a few words to the young friends at the conference. He said: Only by closely relying on the leadership of the party and not deviating from the party for a single moment can the CYL committees truly represent the interests of young people. Furthermore, only by continuously strengthening the flesh-and-blood ties with the young people and daring to reflect and represent the will and demands of the young people can the CYL committees become good assistants of the party.

Comrade Li Changan also said a few words to the young friends. He said: Be faithful assistants of the party and be bosom friends of the youths.

In the afternoon, Lin Tingsheng, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered a report to the provincial conference of CYL delegates on behalf of the provincial CYL Committee. Attending this conference were a total of 300 persons. Among them were members and alternate members of the seventh provincial CYL Committee, responsible persons of the CYL committees of the institutions of higher learning in the various prefectures and cities and the provincial-level units, and representatives of advanced youths and collectives selected from various fronts.

GUANGDONG MEETINGS STRESS IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK200557 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 January and the morning of 19 January, the provincial leadership group for straightening out party style in the organs held report meetings of the provincial departments on studying the speeches of leading central comrades at the central organ cadre gathering and implementing the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on solving some serious current problems in organ work style. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo and Deputy Secretary Wang Ning made speeches after listening to the reports.

They said: As a result of party rectification and studying and implementing the spirit of the central documents, the provincial organs have solved some problems in party style and achieved some results. Party style is better than before. However, there are still many problems. We are very far from a fundamental turn for the better in party style. We must ceaselessly grasp this question in the future, and achieve practical results. We must start with the provincial organs and the leading cadres in straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends.

On how to specifically carry out this work in the new year, Comrade Lin Ruo said: We must first get a good grasp of education and training for the cadres, and fundamentally enhance the understanding of party-member cadres regarding the program of serving the people wholeheartedly. Secondly, we must conduct education in discipline. In the course of economic structural reform, powers have been delegated to the lower levels and restrictions on the enterprises have been relaxed, but discipline cannot be relaxed. While giving the enterprises decision-making powers and invigorating the economy, we must strengthen education in party spirit, style, and discipline, and step up discipline inspection work. We must deal seriously with those who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition.

We must also put the party's democratic life system on a sound basis and seriously promote criticism and self-criticism.

HENAN'S YANG XIZONG URGES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK210257 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Henan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Xizong stressed in a speech to a gathering of provincial organ cadres on the afternoon of 20 January: The whole body of party-member cadres in the provincial organs must set an example for the province in straightening out party style. We must regard continuing to do a good job in party rectification and further straightening out party style as a major task for 1986 and get a thoroughly good grasp of it, so as to stimulate reforms and the building of two civilizations this year and enable the province's work to advance to a new level.

The gathering of provincial organs was held in the Henan People's Assembly Hall. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zhengwei presided. Yang Xizong delivered a speech entitled "Straighten Out Party Style, and Unite To Forge Ahead." He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Lin Yinghai, Zhang Shude, Zhan Jingwu, Dong Guoqing, Song Yuxi, Zhang Zhigang, Hou Zhiying, Song Zhaoshu, Yao Minxue, Han Jingcao, Zhang Chixia, and Hu Tingji attended, together with some 3,000 provincial organ cadres.

In his speech Comrade Yang Xizong first reviewed the fundamental and gratifying changes that have taken place in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Yang Xizong said: There are still many problems in party style in the organs, and some of them are rather serious. There are indeed some rotten phenomena. In recent years some good documents have been issued and some good ideas proposed by the provincial CPC Committee and government and also by various departments on implementing the principles, policies, and instructions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. However, quite a number of these documents and ideas have been implemented poorly. Often it is a case of just writing documents and discussing matters at meetings, but going no further than talking, without translating them into action.

Some units do their work in a superficial way. Some pass the buck to others when any problem crops up, afraid to take responsibility. They engage in bargaining over who is to handle a task, and delay solutions to problems for a long time.

Political liberalism is also rather conspicuous in the provincial organs. Some people do not study the central principles and policies and even ignore the intentions of the central authorities, find fault with them, and make irresponsible comments. They spread erroneous sayings based on their individual point of view.

Since last year, leading central comrades have repeatedly made truth-seeking evaluations of work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on the work of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee. They have fully affirmed this work. However, certain comrades pay no heed to this and continue to spread baseless rumors and slander; in some cases this has developed to groundless accusations, manufactured stories, and framing their comrades in pursuit of their own interests.

Some units are lax in organization and slack in discipline. They have not had an organizational life for a long time. Some people stress affections instead of party spirit and relationships instead of principles in employing people and handling matters. Instead of promoting great unity, they themselves draw demarcation lines according to their own views or by factions. They appoint acquaintances to official posts, organize their own crony groups and even praise some and look down on others, and draw some to themselves and squeeze out others.

There are many reasons for the existence of these problems. The negative consequences of the 10 years of Cultural Revolution turmoil cannot be completely eliminated in a short time. In the new historical conditions, the erosion caused by decadent capitalist and feudalist thought makes some people whose thinking was already unhealthy and stand unsound, forget the party's program, discard communist ideals, and bring capitalist concepts of value into the field of political life. For a time, our ideological and political work lagged behind the demands of practical life. In some units, the building of spiritual civilization has been relaxed, and their party leadership is weak and ineffective and dares not tackle unhealthy trends. They talk a lot of straightening out party style but do not do much about it. They are also weak and lenient in handling problems and cases that have already been brought to light.

Speaking on this question, Comrade Yang Xizong said: The provincial CPC Committee is responsible for the problems in party style in the provincial organs. We have lacked knowledge of this situation and the gravity of the problems, and our corrective and precautionary measures have been ineffective. We have not done enough in setting an example in some respects. In the course of straightening out party style in the provincial organs, in the future we welcome everyone's criticism and supervision of the provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Yang Xizong called for resolute implementation of the central guideline on making resolute and sustained efforts in straightening out party style, correcting unhealthy trends, and eliminating rottenness. We must do a good job of this work in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's proposal to utter less empty talk and do more practical work.

He stressed: In Henan, correcting the party style must start with the provincial organs, including the provincial CPC Committee and government. In light of the province's realities, he stressed five issues:

1. Strengthen ideological education and ideological and political work.
2. Fully establish the idea that to lead is to serve. The leading organs must serve the grass-roots, and the upper levels must serve the lower levels.
3. Strictly enforce discipline and be strict in governing the party.
4. Put the party's life system on a sound basis and strengthen the party organizations' supervision over every party member.
5. Consider the overall situation, stress unity and practical results, and compare contributions.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: The provincial CPC Committee has decided to set up a leadership group for straightening out party style. Comrade Liu Zhengwei is head of the group and Lin Yingha, Zhang Zhigang, and Song Zhaoshu are the deputies. This group will be responsible for this work.

HUBEI COMMENTARY SUPPORTS SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

HK131212 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "We Must Continue To Support the Development of Specialized Households"]

[Text] Over the years, the rise of rural specialized households has played an important part in developing commodity production in rural areas, invigorating the rural economy, and expediting the peasants' pace of attaining prosperity. However, new problems have emerged in the course of development and need to be solved by leading comrades at various levels through reviewing experiences and continuing to support the development of specialized households.

In order to continue to support the development of specialized households, we must first fully understand the status and role of specialized households in the rural economy. The CPC Central Committee spoke highly of the specialized households shortly after their emergence. It pointed out that the households were the representatives of advanced productive forces in the rural areas, were forerunners in achieving common prosperity shared by all peasants, and were activists following the party in carrying out the extensive rural economic reforms.

In 1985, the number of specialized households in the province totaled more than 253,000. By rationally readjusting the production structure, they actively engaged in circulation channels, gradually enlarged the scale of operation, and improved their economic results. Many of them extricated the poor households from their poverty-stricken state after attaining prosperity themselves. They helped the poor ones in the area of technology, funds and seeds. Thus, they developed into civilized households and new economic combines. Only this is the main stream of development for specialized households. Under no circumstances must we falter in our understanding of the overall status of the role of specialized households even when we know that some of them have committed crimes.

In order to continue supporting the development of specialized households, we must overcome ideological obstructions. Some people said that specialized households attained prosperity so quickly that they were unfavorable to the goal of common prosperity. This is of course one-sided thinking. Both the productivity and market-ability of commodities of the specialized households are much higher than those of ordinary peasant households. Therefore, the increase of income completely conforms to the principle that anyone who works more can earn more. There is nothing wrong with the specialized households attaining prosperity quickly. On the one hand, we must uphold the policy of common prosperity and, on the other, acknowledge the differences of development and allow some people and areas to attain prosperity first. Only thus can it be favorable to social development. If we adopt the practice of egalitarianism, we shall dampen the development of production.

In order to continue supporting the development of specialized households, we must also comprehensively and completely implement the party's policies toward attaining prosperity. We must maintain the continuity of policies. In the course of conducting extensive rural reforms, we must encourage the specialized households to attain prosperity by working hard, but not by grouping together several households as a large one. While we allow some people to attain prosperity first, we must respect the will of the peasants. Based on the system of contracted responsibilities to household and in connection with the development trend, we should develop new forms of economic combines. We must not stir up the wind of communism or practice egalitarianism. Instead, we must adopt suitable policies for carrying out necessary readjustment, so as to help the poor attain prosperity. We must protect the legitimate rights of specialized households while preventing them from seeking profits through illegal means.

In other words, we must comprehensively implement the party's principles and policies, and support the specialized households development in a healthy way so as to promote an overall prosperity in the rural economy.

GUAN GUANGFU AT HUBEI COMMENDATION MEETING

HK190338 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On 15 January, the Ministry of Railways, the province, and Wuhan City jointly held a meeting in Wuchang to honor two railway stations and three trains under the Wuhan Railway Sub-Bureau. The Hankou Station was named a civilized station by the Ministry of Railways. The Hankou Station and Trains No 37 and 38 of the station were respectively named a civilized station and civilized trains by the provincial CPC Committee and government. Trains No 245 and 246 and trains No 213 and 214 were named civilized trains by the Wuhan City CPC Committee and government. The Wuchang Station won third place in the third section of the 1985 national appraisal of passenger transport work in large railway stations and was commended by the Ministry of Railways.

Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Guo Zhenqian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Jie, secretary of the Wuhan City CPC Committee; and (Li Daqiang), secretary of the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau CPC Committee, attended the meeting.

HU JINTAO SPEAKS AT GUIYANG ENLARGED CPC MEETING

HK170849 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On 12 January, at the closing session of the Fourth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Guiyang City CPC Committee, Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out in a speech: Over the past 5 years, Guiyang City has been full of vitality and advanced amid reforms. In the next 5 years, the city will strive to stand at the province's forefront in the areas of developing productive forces, reforming the economic structure, achieving a fundamental turn for the better in both party work style and the general mood of society, developing education, and developing the intellectual resources.

Comrade Hu Jintao said: We should affirm that the 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are also one of the best periods experienced by the city since liberation. In other words, these 5 years are a period of vigorous development and advancement. The situation is manifested in the following areas:

First, because of the introduction of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output as well as the readjustment of production structure in the rural areas, the peasants living in the suburbs of Guiyang City became more enthusiastic about production, thereby promoting all-round growth in the rural economy.

Second, because of the implementation of the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving: the practice of decentralizing the decision-making power to enterprises; and conducting in-depth development in urban economic structural reform, a large number of large and medium-sized enterprises were put under the jurisdiction of Guiyang City. Not only has this strengthened the economic power of the city, but is also favorable to strengthening the extensive economic links among the enterprises. All this has promoted a stable and coordinated development of the city's industry.

Third, reforms has also brought new vitality to Guiyang City. The city has preliminarily formed an open circulation system marked by state-run commerce, varied economic elements, varied circulation channels, and manifold styles of operation. The tertiary industry is rapidly developing.

Fourth, reform have promoted the development of productive forces, and have promoted an all-round improvement in economic results. In 1985, the city's gross industrial and agricultural output value was increased by 93.8 percent compared to 1980. Its financial revenues increased by 118 percent compared to 1980.

Comrade Hu Jintao said: We should also realize that though there has been rapid economic development, the city is rather poor among the cities of a similar type in the areas of per capita output value and national income. Though our reforms were started much earlier, we face the problems of making little progress and not being perfect. There are problems in urban construction and we have not put an end to the situation of having a poor state of basic urban facilities. There are also problems in party work style and the general mood of society. Under no circumstances should we change our understanding about the good situation just because of these problems. However, we must not neglect them. We must take a scientific and down-to-earth attitude and seriously solve them. We must develop the good situation and make progress while conducting in-depth reforms.

Comrade Hu Jintao pointed out: In the next 5 years, Guiyang City must strive to stand at the province's forefront. As summed up by Comrade Hu Yaobang, our tasks for the next 5 years are to grasp well both the economic structural reform and the building of socialist spiritual civilization, while continuing to grasp economic construction. We should improve the situation so that our undertaking of socialist modernization can develop in an all-round, continuous, stable, and coordinated way. In order to achieve the above goal, the CPC Central Committee pointed out sharply an important political task for the central organs; that is, they should take their noble mentality and fine work style as examples for the country. This call of the CPC Central Committee is not only a driving force for comrades of the central organs, but is also a profound education and encouragement for local cadres and party members. Leading comrades at various levels, as well as the party members throughout the province, should seriously study and understand the spirit and essence of the remarks of the central leading comrades. They should also respond to their remarks with actions.

Later, Comrade Hu Jintao put forward explicit requirements to Guiyang City in the areas of developing productive forces, reforming the economic structure, achieving a fundamental turn for the better in both in party work style and general mood of society, developing education, and developing intellectual resources.

YUNNAN'S PU CHAOZHU AT RALLY ON CORRECTING STYLE

HK161416 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] This morning, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee held a rally in the hall of the organs of the committee. In response to the call of the CPC Central Committee, it further mobilized and arranged for the work of correcting the work style of the leadership organs, of checking up on companies, and of investigating and dealing with big and serious cases.

At the rally, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu spoke about the problems of leadership organs correcting their work style and strengthening discipline. In his speech, Comrade Pu Chaozhu first affirmed the achievements scored by our province in investigating and dealing with big and serious cases, checking up on and consolidating all companies and centers, and solving the problems of leading cadres of party and government organs at and above the county level and by their children and spouses engaged in commerce and running enterprises, and the current several serious problems in the work style of organs since the meeting of county secretaries was held in October last year. He cited some typical examples, cases, and precedents, analyzed the pattern of crimes by a small number of criminals in the new situation, and reminded party organizations at all levels to heighten their political vigilance and further understand the importance and urgency of rectifying organs work style, correcting party style, and striving to do work in this aspect well.

Pu Chaozhu emphatically said: The Secretariat of the central authorities held a rally of cadres of the organs of the central authorities in Beijing. Leading comrades, including Comrades Yaobang, Jiyun, Zhao Guo, Shang Kun, and Ziyang, delivered important speeches one after another. They called on the leadership organs to set an example in correcting party style. They demanded that the leadership organs of the central authorities set an example for the whole country with their own lofty spiritual outlook and excellent work style. The provincial CPC Committee has held that the speeches of several leading comrades of the central authorities are extremely important. They not only addressed the leadership organs of the central authorities but also made demands on the leadership organs at the provincial level and on the whole party. Whether the leadership organs at the provincial level have an excellent work style or not has a great bearing on whether a province does its work well or badly.

The leadership organs at the provincial level include the departments, committees, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government; the organs directly under the provincial People's Congress; the provincial CPPCC Committee; the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; and the organs directly under all people's organizations at the provincial level. They must all resolutely implement the instructions of the leading comrades of the central authorities, actively respond to Comrade Yaobang's call, and set an example for the whole province with their own lofty spiritual outlook and excellent work style.

Through the rectification of the work style of the organs, we must ensure that efficiency is enhanced and that we study hard, strictly enforce discipline, strengthen party spirit, and lead the people of all nationalities throughout the province to do well in grasping two important matters -- reform of the economic structure and the building of spiritual civilization. In accordance with the instructions of the central authorities, the provincial CPC Committee has further studied and made arrangements for the correction of the work style of the leadership organs:

1. With a solemn attitude, party organizations at all levels must organize the party members and cadres at and above the county level to study the speeches of the several leading comrades of the central authorities at the rally of the cadres of the organs of the central authorities. Through study, in conjunction with reality, we must further understand the importance and urgency of rectifying organs' work style and correcting party style. In the first phase of party rectification in the organs at the county level, it is necessary to regard the implementation of the circular of the General Offices of the central authorities and State Council as an important content of education in party spirit, of correcting unhealthy trends, and of simultaneous rectification and correction. Party organizations at all levels must be determined to rectify organs' work style and to correct unhealthy trends with a serious and responsible attitude, and not a careless and casual attitude, and with an attitude of adhering to principle and sparing nobody's feelings, and not an attitude of dodging and covering up contradictions. Rectifying organs' work style and correcting unhealthy trends is also a rigorous test of whether the party spirit of party organizations at all levels is strong or weak and whether they have combat effectiveness or not.
2. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over the work of consolidation and checking up. CPC committees and party organizations at all levels must each organize a strong group to strengthen leadership over this aspect of work. They must also each have a vigorous work group suited to their tasks. It is essential to grasp this work at every level and to establish the system of responsibility for consolidation and checking up. When unhealthy trends seriously exist in a place or unit, and have not been eliminated and corrected over a long period of time, the responsibility of its CPC committee and secretary for leadership must be investigated and affixed. With a view to strengthening leadership, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to set up a leadership group for consolidation and checking up, with Comrade Li Xingwang as the head of the group and with Comrades Li Shuji, Liu Shusheng, Yin Jun, (Giu Chuangxiao), and (Jin Renqing) as the members. Under it there is a General Office with Comrade (Luo Jiguang) as its director.
3. It is imperative to investigate and deal promptly with the big and serious cases. On the basis of the important clues disclosed in the course of checking up, it is essential to organize special forces to conduct prompt investigation and to investigate the cases to the end without sparing anyone's feelings, no matter who these cases involve, how high their posts are, and how senior they are. People, including myself, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members, and the governor and vice governors of the provincial government, must unconditionally accept the supervision of all. In investigation, we must persist in seeking truth from facts.

4. It is necessary to use positive and negative typical examples to penetratingly sum up experiences and lessons and to conduct lively education in party spirit, party style, party discipline, and the legal system for the whole party. We must establish healthy trends and curb unhealthy trends. In the leadership organs, we must establish a good work style of enhancing efficiency, studying hard, strictly abiding by discipline, and strengthening party spirit.

5. Through conducting investigation and study and summing up experiences and lessons, we must strengthen the establishment of all necessary systems to prevent unhealthy trends.

At this morning's rally, a notice on the swindling case of the Kunming (Zhonghua) residential housing construction company was circulated.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Li Shuji presided over this morning's rally. Attending the rally were some 600 people, including He Zhiqiang and Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Xingwang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Yin Jun, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Li Guiying, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liang Jia, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; veteran comrades Gao Zhiguo and Sun Yuting; responsible persons of the departments, committees, offices, and bureaus at the provincial level, of universities, colleges, CPC committees, and party groups of people's organizations, and of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees; and the principal responsible persons of the Kunming City party and government.

XIZANG MEETING REVIEWS LEFTIST EXPRESSIONS

HK190347 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In close connection with the reality of their counties, county and district cadres attending the enlarged meeting of the Qamdo Prefectural CPC Committee have set out the expressions of leftism, discussed the harm done by leftism, dug up the roots of leftism, and eliminated its influence.

(Li Guangwen), secretary of the Riwoqe County CPC Committee, said in his speech that the influence of leftism and the pernicious effects of the Great Cultural Revolution were mainly expressed in the county in the following ways: We have not been thorough in negating the Great Cultural Revolution and eliminating its vestiges. We have not been thorough in implementing policies concerning the people. We have not carried out thorough propaganda on the discussion on the criterion for truth, eliminating leftism, and on completely negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Some cadres are accustomed to viewing things and analyzing and handling problems by applying the viewpoint of taking class struggle as the key link, and are unaccustomed to new things and new demands. Some people are very worried that religious activities will affect the masses' production and livelihood and public order. They thus adopt the method of hampering and strangling such activities. There is a failure to attach importance to the use of written and spoken nationality language, and to bring into play the role of united front and religious figures, Tibetan intellectuals, and doctors of Tibetan medicine. Some people are impatient for quick results in work, copy the methods of the interior in a fashion divorced from reality, and end up doing some stupid things.

After several days of discussions, the participants said with feeling: The influence of leftist ideology indeed runs deep in every county and has done much harm.

BEIJING SECRETARY GREETES PUBLIC BATH WORKERS

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 22 Jan 86

[By correspondent Cheng Jingao, Xia Junsheng]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a meeting held in Beijing this afternoon for workers of public baths and barbers to mark the Spring Festival, Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, extended his best regards to the 7,000-odd workers of Beijing's public baths and the barbers. Luo Gan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; He Jihai, vice minister of commerce; and over 200 model public bath workers and barbers attended the meeting sponsored by the Beijing Federation of Trade Unions.

HEBEI COMMERCIAL UNITS CITED ON 'UNHEALTHY TRENDS'

SK221144 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 85 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech delivered by Bai Shi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, at a conference to exchange experiences of commercial units in improving party style: "Enhance Confidence To Improve Party Style" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Correctly Understand the Situation Regarding Party Style

In order to enhance our confidence in correcting party style, we should, first of all, have a correct estimation of the situation regarding party style. With regard to the estimation of the situation regarding party style, there are two phenomena. The first is paying sole attention to the severity of problems. Some people feel that there are increasingly more problems, and fail to see the achievements won in the past few years. This will result in a loss of confidence and doubts about the fundamental improvement in party style. The second is paying sole attention to the excellent situation without noting problems or making a full estimation of the severity of problems. This will lead to a blind optimism, slackness of efforts, relaxed ideological and political work, and a failure to improve party style earnestly. These two phenomena are not only harmful but also incompatible with the actual conditions.

Marked changes have indeed taken place in our party style during the past few years. To name the major ones, first, our party reestablished the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Some people excluded this from the realm of party style, and rarely regarded the truth-seeking way of thinking as a part of party style when they were talking about party style. Our party suffered from this problem for a long period of time, and the work style of not seeking truth from facts was once very serious. The ideological line of seeking truth from facts has been reestablished since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Second, the trend of reform is being created throughout the party. It is a very great change for us to discard conventions and carry out reform, exploration, and creation of the new. This is also a change of party style. Third, we have normalized inner-party life. What was the inner-party life like in the past? A patriarchal system, "one person alone having the say," and personality cult prevailed, and the system of democratic centralism was damaged.

At present, although democratic centralism has yet to be implemented successfully, the patriarchal system and the practice of allowing "one person alone to have the say" have been greatly changed, particularly in some high leadership strata. Fourth, a large number of leading cadres who dare to explore the new, go deep into the realities of life, and work selflessly has emerged throughout the party, and party and government leading bodies at all levels have achieved marked progress in becoming younger, better educated, more revolutionary, and more professionally competent.

However, we should also note the current serious problems. At present, there are some people, in particular, some leading cadres at every level, who fail to fully estimate the problems. They either cannot point out any problems or can only talk about them in a very superficial way. Why? Because they know too little about the problem or take them too lightly. Although there has been great improvement in party style during the past few years, we must know that the problems in party style manifest themselves differently in different periods, and that new problems in party style will crop up along with the changes in the objective situations of every period and therefore our work focus and orientation should also change continuously. We should not feel at ease and justified to see that old problems are solved, but should also note the severity of new problems. The CPC Central Committee has given repeated injunctions to ban unhealthy trends. Some of the unhealthy trends have been checked, but others, instead of being stopped, are further developed in the new situation. Some people concocted various pretexts to go abroad for sight-seeing, or seized every opportunity to tour everywhere. Some cadres who have certain authority, together with their children or family members, abused their power or privileges to seek convenience in various fields, and to do business to gain profits or embezzle. Some organs engaged in extravagant wining and dining and gave parties and presents; this practice has become increasingly rampant. Some organs and enterprises resorted to fraud and various other measures to undermine the interests of the state for the selfish benefit of their own small groups. As far as these problems are concerned, there are some new trends rarely seen in the past. In the past, people engaged in such unhealthy trends covertly and dared not make them known to others. But the situation is different now. We have found that the leading party groups, party committees, or party branches of some units discussed openly, at meetings, issues that clearly constituted violations of law and discipline, and made decisions that violated law and discipline. This merits our special attention. How could decisions in violation of party discipline and state law be made at party meetings? The party committees that did this were not only those at lower levels but also those at comparatively higher levels. Such serious problems and such corruption not only run counter to the socialist spiritual civilization but, in fact, go beyond the bounds of the spiritual civilization and morality in some cases, and have become open violations of law and discipline.

Such problems also exist in commercial units and the field of circulation. Some problems, such as asking for sales commissions and funds for giving convenience to others, are even more serious. Since the beginning of this year, some commercial units of our province have voluntarily handed over to the state or recalled such funds. This is good. Two units have already recalled more than 160,000 yuan of "sales commission" or similar funds. The sum was so large in just two units. Throughout the province, there are some 6,400 commercial units that exercise independent accounting, and many production and marketing units and units involved in circulation in other fields. Imagine how serious the problems can be! However, some of our comrades fail to see the severity of such problems, become accustomed to them, and even consider them a normal way of business. Some people say that economic results will not be improved without engaging in such practices. We can see from this how far our understanding lags behind.

The Relationship Between Improvement of Party Style and Success in Vocational Work

At present, some comrades also acknowledge the importance of party style and know the many problems with regard to it, but they think that party committees and discipline inspection commissions should take charge of this, and that administrative and vocational departments do not have to pay attention to party style, but need only carry out economic and other vocational work. Such an understanding is wrong. One of our province's successful experiences in improving party style is the fact that departments in all fields have paid attention to improving party style. However, some comrades hold that the efforts of these departments in improving party style means the efforts of their party organizations and discipline inspect organizations alone, and think that they do not have to pay attention to party style because they take charge of vocational work or because they are administrative leaders. Such thinking should be thoroughly changed. All fronts should regard improvement of party style as their own responsibility, because our stressing of the importance of party style involves a whole front, not just a few individuals, an improvement of party style is not just a task for party committees and discipline inspection commissions, but a common task for all fronts. When implementing policies, carrying out reform, inspecting work, and engaging in a series of tasks, leading cadres at all levels on all fronts, particularly party-member cadres, should not only carry out their vocational work successfully, but should also consider the work of improving party style, and the ways to enforce discipline strictly, improve systems, plug loopholes, and guard against various violations of law and discipline.

Some issues to Which Attention Should Be Paid in Improving Party Style

1. Focus should be defined and efforts concentrated to check unhealthy trends. At present, we should check the trend of arbitrarily sending personnel abroad; resolutely stop sight-seeing or disguised sight-seeing with public funds; strictly ban extravagance and waste, and giving of parties and presents; and strictly prohibit party and government cadres from seeking other illegal income besides their wages and the benefits granted by their organs, and the leading cadres of party and government organs, as well as their children and spouses, from abusing power and violating regulations to engage in business for profit. In addition, all fields and units should define their own focus in line with their specific conditions, and concentrate efforts to solve the major problems.

2. Leading cadres, leading organs, and leading departments should take the lead, because "if the upper beam is not straight, the lower ones will go aslant." The exemplary deeds of leading persons are a voiceless force. When they act properly, others will learn from them, and when they do not act properly, others will learn from them, and when they do not act properly, the more they speak, the more doubts others will have. There are four demands on leading persons who are to take the lead. First, they should correct their ideas, and clearly distinguish right from wrong with regard to unhealthy trends. Second, they should be clean and right themselves, and educate their family members and children to be the same. Third, they should be brave in tackling unhealthy trends. Fourth, they should resolutely overcome bureaucracy. At present, the reasons why some units have many problems and cannot solve them in a timely manner are that their leaders are bureaucratic, understand the situation in a superficial manner instead of doing their work thoroughly, and pay attention to increasing their economic norms alone to the neglect of the work in other fields. They do not know how their achievements were scored, and even show little concern about some fraud. Without solving the problem of bureaucracy of leading persons, it will be very difficult to solve many problems.

3. It is necessary to conscientiously investigate and handle cases, and strictly enforce party discipline and state law. The major reason why the many serious problems in party style cannot be solved for a long time is that many leading persons engage in more talk and do less work, do not conscientiously investigate and tackle the many problems, and fail to sternly handle many cases. An effective method to correct unhealthy trends is to investigate and handle them every day. When investigating and handling the unhealthy trends, every level should do solid work, make real efforts, and dare to cope with difficulties.

4. Serious unhealthy trends in a unit and failure to correct them in a timely manner show the dereliction of duty of its leaders, and they should be held accountable. Leading persons of commercial units should also hold responsibility for such serious cases as spoilage and loss of commodities. If we leave this problem unsolved, we will find it difficult to plug loopholes in the future.

5. It is necessary to pay attention to education, the symptoms of unhealthy trends, and day-to-day ideological and political work. Education is the foundation. It is necessary for us to have systems and to handle problems. However, the most fundamental thing is the people's thinking. Only when they have correct ideas can they build a great wall against corruption and degeneration, and promote a quicker improvement in party style.

SHANXI CIRCULAR ON IMPLEMENTING LEADERS SPEECHES

HK210511 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On 16 January, the provincial CPC Committee issued a circular calling on party committees at all levels and all departments directly under the provincial authorities to seriously study and implement the important speeches of leading comrades at the meeting of central organ cadres. The circular pointed out that recently, the Central Secretariat held a meeting of central organ cadres, at which such leading comrades as Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Tian Jiyun, Yang Shangkun and Wang Zhaoguo delivered important speeches. They comprehensively analyzed China's good political and economic situation in recent years, China's remarkable progress in economic structural reform and improving the party work style. At the same time, they seriously pointed out the present problems in organ work style, the importance of correcting party work style, and the direction and methods of correcting party work style. They urged all party members and cadres of the central party, government and military organizations to take an exemplary role in this work.

The circular urged: First, the party and government organs at all levels must organize all party members and cadres to study seriously the important speeches of the central leading comrades. The units should study and discuss them simultaneously with reference to their experiences, so as to heighten their consciousness of correcting party work style. Second, party organizations at and above county level must attach great importance to the work of correcting party work style. The principal leadership of county CPC committees must personally handle the work. They must seriously improve the situation, make concrete plans and frequently check the situation. They are prohibited from paying lip service or acting perfunctorily. The leading cadres should resolutely take the lead in the work.

They should study the speeches and correct their mistakes simultaneously, seriously solicit opinions from the masses, and voluntarily correct their unhealthy tendencies, so as to play an exemplary role for the masses. In the work of correcting party work style, organs directly under the provincial authorities must set examples for the state as a whole.

Third, party and government organs at all levels must treat as the breakthrough point of correcting the party work style, the implementation of the spirit of Document No 57 issued last year by the CPC Central Committee and State Council offices. Units which are carrying out party rectification must take the six serious problems in organ work style as focal points in measuring themselves by the standards of the central authorities. Units which have carried out party rectification must review their situation and measure themselves by the spirit of the document. They should sum up their experience and really solve the problems. After solving the six serious problems, they should solve problems of bureaucratism, liberalism, indiscipline and irresponsibility among organs.

Fourth, we should perfect the regular activities of the party. Party and government organization, at and above county level, must strictly follow party regulations, so as to regularize the political activities of the party.

SHANXI DEPUTY SUBMITS CENTRAL DOCUMENT TO CADRES

HK140159 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Summary from poor reception] From 9 to 11 January, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Jiangong went to this work liaison point in (?Jixian) County to announce to 600 country, township, and village cadres the spirit of CPC Central Committee Document No 1 of 1986 and to study and discuss plans for country development with them.

"In announcing the spirit of the Central Document No 1 to the cadres of three levels, in connection with the state of rural reforms and production last year, Comrade Wang Jiangong focused on the new situation, tasks in rural work, and the questions of how to further achieve the correct economic position of agriculture, improve the conditions for agricultural production, strengthen the reserve force for increasing agricultural production, continue to carry out rural economic reforms in depth, help to transform poor areas, and strengthen leadership." He pointed out: "Taking agriculture as the foundation in developing the national economy reflects not only objective economic laws but also natural laws. We must unswervingly regard this as a long-term strategic principle. We must integrate 'no stability without agriculture' with 'no enrichment without industry.' The two stimulate and support each other; they do not isolate and exclude each other. It is with this viewpoint that we must discuss problems and decide on policies and measures." Industry and sideline occupations must supplement and nourish agriculture. While readjusting the production structure, we must correctly handle the relationship between grain production and diversified undertakings. We must achieve coordinated development in all sectors.

Wang Jiangong said the county should take advantage of its natural resources to enrich and promote a variety of diversified undertakings. The county should be transformed into a green treasure house. For this scheme, the masses should be fully mobilized in order to promulgate ideas and strategies.

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY ON RURAL RECTIFICATION

SK211058 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] In his speech at the provincial conference on the township-level party rectification, which concluded on 20 January, Sun Weibun, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that the strict management of party affairs must be focused on the straightening out of party style. In accordance with the guidelines of Document No 57 of the central authorities, leading organs and leading cadres should take the lead in straightening out party style, bravely manage and straighten out unhealthy practices, and bravely face difficulties. The party committees at all levels should place the straightening out of party style and the investigation and handling of cases as the main order of the day and persistently carry out the work for several years. Only by so doing can we successfully carry out the guidelines of the central call for straightening out party style resolutely and consciously.

Rural party rectification is carried out in three stages, roughly. Party rectification should be comprehensively carried out among town and township organs and the enterprises and establishments at the town and township level from the beginning of this year to June. Party rectification should be carried out among grass-roots enterprises and establishments in cities and towns from this coming May or June to the end of the third quarter of this year. The village-level party rectification should be carried out from next winter to the following spring.

The conference pointed out: Rural party rectification should be carried out in accordance with the principle of promoting and ensuring the development of reform and the economy. Most rural cadres in our province are good or fair except for the few with serious problems. We must seek truth from facts in handling cadres with problems and make efforts to maintain their initiative in handling their problems. Such practices as taking advantage of party rectification to criticize and attack somebody or establishing contacts with somebody to interfere with the progress of party rectification must be forbidden.

The conference pointed out: it is of extreme importance that rural party rectification enter a significant phase, which will be the largest in scale and the widest in range in the whole party rectification work. Thus, we must strengthen leadership over rural party rectification. The county CPC Committees should be responsible for the entire party rectification work, while leading cadres are assigned personal responsibility for the township party rectification. The township and town CPC Committees should specifically exercise leadership for the party rectification work with the guidance given by the cities and prefectures in order to ensure smooth progress of rural party rectification work.

Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made specific arrangements for the party rectification work of the enterprises and establishments run by counties in various townships [words indistinct].

JILIN CPC MEETS ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK180345 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] On the morning of 14 January, the leading group in charge of dealing blows to serious economic criminals under the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference. Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, called on CPC committees at all levels to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the meeting of cadres of the central organs and urged the leading organs at all levels to resolutely and rapidly check and handle major and appalling cases in an effort to deeply carry out the struggle against serious economic crimes and to promote a basic turn for the better in party style.

Comrade Wang Xianjin said: Since the provincial CPC Committee held the meeting on striking heavy blows against serious economic criminals at the end of last October, the CPC Committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over the struggle against economic criminals and taken fairly effective measures for handling cases. Thus, the pace of handling cases has been accelerated, and a group of serious economic criminals have received due punishment. A good situation in combatting serious economic crime has emerged. But we must not overestimate the province's achievements in combatting serious economic crime. At present economic criminal activities are still rampant. Economic criminals have used flexible tricks to engage in various criminal activities. Thus CPC committees at all levels must take effective measures for conscientiously strengthening leadership so as to strike heavy blows against serious economic criminals.

Comrade Wang Xianjin said: The general guiding ideology for the next step in the struggle against serious economic crimes is to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the meeting of cadres of central organs and to carry out the plan for concentrating time and forces on striking blows against economic crimes made by the provincial CPC Committee. The CPC committees at all levels should pay equal attention to dealing blows to economic criminals and criminal offenders, and list this work as one of the main agenda items in order to regularly discuss and carefully implement it. The leading party and government organs should further mobilize the masses to achieve the work of combatting economic crime. Special attention must be paid to checking and handling major and appalling cases relating to the leading cadres and office workers at or above the county level. We must bravely face difficulties and carry investigation work through to the end. Provincial-level party and government organs should set an example for the whole province and simultaneously educate the cadres and the masses to link the struggle against economic crimes to party rectification, the organizational system of counties and townships, and the dissection of sample cases in order to realize a basic turn for the better in party style, through this struggle, as soon as possible.

Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments and members of leading groups in charge of dealing blows to serious economic criminals under the city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, county, and district CPC committees.

DAQING OIL FIELD OFFICIALS ON FUTURE TARGETS

OW221016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Daqing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The Daqing oil field, China's largest, is set to maintain its present output of 350 million barrels a year for another ten years, according to the oilfield's administration bureau. The oilfield has maintained its output of 350 million barrels since 1976.

"There are difficulties meeting the target," said Li Yugeng, director of the bureau. "But no difficulties are unsurmountable and the past experience will pull us through." He said that the oilfield has developed a whole set of technologies to stabilize oil output even under extremely difficult conditions and the technical force has grown mature. "In addition", he said, "we have found a number of smaller oil pools which will be tapped one after another."

LIAOWANG PROFILES SHENYANG MILITARY COMMANDER

HK160237 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 2, 13 Jan 86 p 31

[Article by Li Yuezhu: "Liu Jingsong, Newly Appointed Commander of the Shenyang Military Region"]

[Text] I knocked at the door of Room 022 at the military region guesthouse in Shenyang, northeast China. A stout, healthy-looking soldier opened the door, took my hand in his firmly, and said, "Welcome! Welcome!" and enthusiastically led me to the sofa. This was Liu Jingsong, newly appointed commander of the Shenyang Military Region. The living quarters were ordinary, two rooms with a floorspace of 21 square meters. The inner room was furnished with a bed, a desk, and a chair, and the outer room with a pair of easy chairs and a dining table.

In July 1985, Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the CPC Military Commission issued an order appointing Liu Jingsong, Army commander, as commander of the Shenyang Military Region replacing former Commander Li Desheng. He did not bring his family and has lived alone in the guesthouse since he took office.

Looking at his smiling, frank, and honest face, I could not help bursting out with a question I had long entertained: "It is said that you are Marshal Liu Bocheng's son, is this true?"

Laughing, he said: "What nonsense! My 73-year-old father is called Liu Chunmei. He still lives in our old home in Hubei!"

Here our talk began. Commander Liu told me he was born into an ordinary peasant family in Shi Shou County, Hubei, on 5 July 1933. There used to be seven brothers and sisters in the family, but three of them passed away; now he has only two younger brothers and a younger sister, all of whom live in rural areas. Liu Jingsong joined the Army to defend the motherland when he was 18 and was assigned to study at PLA Infantry Academy No 7. The 3 years he spent at the military academy cultivated his quality as a soldier, which is regular and strict. He was a straight A student and received excellent scores in all 34 subjects but one. In the 31 years since his graduation, he has successively been appointed platoon leader, company commander, battalion commander, regimental commander, division commander, and Army commander; for 22 years out of the 31, he has been in the principal spots of those units. The units under his command were mechanized ones, which enabled him to become familiar with and to master the scientific knowledge of all major arms of the Army, such as infantry, artillery, and tank forces. He can drive a car and shoot a gun; he has experience in practical work as well as in office work. In the mid-1960's, he was given the chance to stand the test of war in aiding Vietnam resistance of the United States. On five occasions he rendered meritorious services, and on 21 occasions he was awarded with prizes. On numerous occasions he was praised as a pacesetter for cadres and activists by leading organs at all levels.

Liu Jingsong, 52 this year, is the youngest military region commander today. What characteristics can we find in him? They can be generalized as: unity, diligence, uprightness, and calmness.

According to Liu Jingsong: "Uniting one's colleagues is an indispensable quality of a leader. In order to do a good job in uniting one's colleagues, a very important point is to have the spirit of tolerance, modesty, and self-criticism. The ancient Chinese saying goes, a prime minister's heart should be large enough to pole a boat in; a leader should be just like that." In his military life, he has worked in coordination with scores of comrades-in-arms in organizing leading bodies, and he has never engaged in unprincipled disputes.

Liu Jingsong had only gone through junior middle school before he joined the Army; however he has been very diligent in his studies, working hard to make up for the inadequacies of his schooling. He has never had the chance to work with revolutionaries of the older generation such as Liu Bocheng, but he has seriously studied many of their works.

Looking around his living quarters, one finds books in piles everywhere on his bookshelves, desk, and bedside, which is enough to prove what hard work he has done to attain knowledge. There are books on politics, military affairs, economics, geography, history, and meteorology; ranging from "The Art of War" by Sun Zi of ancient China, to treatises on military affairs of various categories of today, from China's Zhu Geliang of China to foreign countries' Napoleon, George Washington, and De Gaulle. He reads widely, adopting the merits of various schools, incorporating diverse things, enriching his own treasure house of knowledge bit by bit. He has jotted down several million words of notes and data in his studies, written more than 10 academic theses on military affairs, and has published 7 or 8 articles in newspapers in the past 2 years.

Paying for it himself, he is now taking a college correspondence course run by a nationwide newspaper, majoring in national economic management. Recently, he took an examination in six subjects and passed them all, and he will graduate in another year. "The commander going to college" became the talk of the town for a time.

His personal experience concerning uprightness is still deeper. he said: "In the final analysis, the question of party style, the style of the Army, and the social atmosphere is a question of the 'style of the officials.' When the style of leading organs and leading cadres is upright, the whole social atmosphere will be brought along." Shortly after he was promoted commander of the Shenyang Military Region, he made an announcement to all cadres at and above the division level on four rules concerning his visits to army units: no accompanying at every level, no wine and banquet giving, no welcoming and seeing off ceremonies, and no gift giving in the form of native produce. One day in November, he was inspecting work in a certain unit. This unit was to be demobilized in the streamlining and reorganization program. Before dinner was served, a leading member of the unit opened a bottle of wine and said to the commander: "We will part soon. This is the first time you have been here as well as our last time to receive you. This bottle of wine is my personal property, and with it we shall express the honor of your company." But the commander answered: "I've set the rule myself, and I have to carry it out. I can't drink the wine!" Later, he returned to his mother school together with an ex-classmate, a commander of a certain combined arms army. Maotai was placed on the diningtable. He stopped it and said: "Ex-classmates should all the more bring back old traditions. Let us take a picture in front of the school gate instead!" Thus a picture took the place of a bottle of maotai.

The commander has three children, but none of them has "benefitted" from his position. His wife is still a worker in a small, collectively-owned factory. Some people thought of transferring his wife to a better position, but he said: "Never mind! She is now more than 50. How long can she go on working? Let her retire when her time comes."

All outstanding generals, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, have had the quality and style of being composed, cool, and calm. Zhu Geliang was guarding an empty city, and his composed playing of a musical instrument made the enemy troops retreat 40 li. Facing the attack by Hitler's mighty army, Stalin remained composed and retreated again and again, but finally he launched a counterattack and took Berlin. When Mao Zedong led the Red Army in the Long March, he dealt wonderfully with Chiang Kai-shek on the 25,000 li march, and finally arrived in northern Shaanxi victoriously. All this has greatly inspired Liu Jingsong.

Over the past 3 decades and more, he has often taken these as examples, and set strict requirements for himself, tempering himself. He has tried his best to remain cool and composed no matter what happens, not being scared by some sudden occurrence and not being angered by any wrong done to him. He can remain calm and handle affairs with ease in emergencies or when facing some difficult problem.

Toward the end of the summer of 1985, an extraordinary flood took place in the Liao He valley. The situation was very dangerous. He took a helicopter and inspected the conditions of the afflicted areas, studying plans, and commanding more than 20,000 commanders and soldiers in the struggle to fight desperately against the flood and to provide disaster relief. They rendered meritorious service in defending the lives and property of the people.

In conclusion, I asked Commander Liu Jingsong what his experiences were in taking up the important post of commander of the military region? Commander Liu said: "Honestly speaking, I am neither a fool nor a genius. I do not have the so-called 'blue blood' which some people prize most, but I am determined to inherit the excellent tradition and style, to have the enthusiasm to devote to the modernization of our national defense, and to have the courage to overcome all difficulties."

Commander Liu mentioned three points concerning work from now on: First, it is necessary to lead the Army in resolutely implementing the series of strategic decisions of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.

Second, it is necessary to further strengthen the great unity between the party, the government, the Army, and the people in the northeast region, and to continue to fulfill the important task of supporting the construction of the state's key projects, so that the Army and the government and the Army and the people may merge into one in a series of important works involving the whole situation; thus their role in the four modernizations may be brought into play.

Third, it is necessary to grasp well the reform of the Army, so that all items of work may make progress with some breakthroughs, and the Army may genuinely become an important force in safeguarding the modernization of the motherland and world peace.

SHENZHEN TO STOP BUYING, CHANGING CARS

HK210229 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Jan 86 p 2

["Special Dispatch From Shenzhen": "Shocking Number of Cars Purchased at Random; Shenzhen Announces Resolute Ratification"]

[Text] At the recently concluded cadres meeting on rectifying party style, which was called by the Shenzhen City authorities, the Shenzhen City CPC Committee and the Shenzhen City People's Government pointed out the need to correct the malpractices concerning the various types of small cars used by leaders at various levels, and that in 1986 the city's party and government organs at all levels and its enterprises and institutions will not buy any more cars.

It is reported that over the past few years, the number of nonproductive small cars in Shenzhen has been growing at a shocking rate. The leaders of some departments and units want very much to seek ease and comfort. They do not hesitate to use large amounts of foreign exchange to buy imported luxury cars. At present, the number of imported cars and jeeps owned by the units under the Shenzhen City authorities exceeds 6,600, more than double that allowed by the provincial and city authorities.

According to informed sources, many of these cars are used by unit leaders for transportation between their homes and offices. Despite the fact that the corporations under their leadership are losing money, many leaders buy cars with bank loans or with profits from the selling and reselling of foreign exchange. In one company group owned, almost all of its party committee secretaries, managers, and engineers each have a car. This company spends at least 700,000 to 800,000 yuan each year to pay drivers and to pay for gas and insurance. However, this company is losing money and can only pay its workers with funds allocated by the state. The manager of a certain company successively bought three cars in 8 months, each being more luxurious than the preceding one. Some people angrily said that the leading cadres changed their cars as often as the people change their clothes.

The Shenzhen City People's Government suggested that, although the work concerning the special zone requires the use of cars, the practice of freely buying and changing cars is intolerable, that this indicates the presence of a degenerate style in the party, and that it is necessary to rectify it.

AIR FORCE HOLDS TRAINING, ENGINEERING CONFERENCES

HK210453 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 6

["Special Dispatch From Beijing": "Air Force Steps Up Training of Recruits"]

[Text] The Chinese Air Force this year plans to reform the present training system, implement a triple training system (aviation school training, conversion training, and combat troop training), and pay close attention to the training of recruits. This news was disclosed at a recent Air Force training work conference.

From 3 to 10 January, the Air Force held a training work conference, a logistics work conference, and an aeronautical engineering work conference in Beijing and Xuzhou respectively.

The three conferences were presided over by Ma Zhanmin, chief-of-staff of the Air Force; Huang Yonggui, director of the Air Force Logistics Department; and Zhu Weibin, director of the Air Force Aeronautical Engineering Department, respectively. Leading cadres of the Air Force including Commander Wang Hai, Political Commissar Zhu Guang, Deputy Commanders Yu Zhenwu and Li Yongtai, Deputy Political Commissar Gao Xingmin, Chief-of-Staff Ma Zhanmin, and head of the Political Department Bi Hao delivered speeches at the conferences.

The training conference discussed training scheduled for 1986 and decided to do a good job of the following: First, reform the current training system, implement a three-level training system (aviation school training, conversion training, and combat troop training), and pay close attention to the training of recruits; second, strengthen the training of the combat forces so that they can become the "first" in fighting battles, as well as the vanguard in conducting training, and promote the training of the entire Air Force; third, enhance officers' training; fourth, improve the quality of training, achieve better results, and exercise effective control over training plans; and fifth, accomplish the tasks vigorously and ensure flight safety.

The logistics conference pointed out that despite reduction of funds, price increases, and arduous tasks in 1985, the Logistics Department ensured the supply of various goods and materials and made successes in all fields of its work, particularly in developing production. Ex-budgeted income totaled over 600 million yuan. The conference decided to do the following well in 1986, under the guiding principle of "doing a good job of our work even with less funds and personnel": First, reform the logistics management system, do a good job in streamlining and reorganization, and accomplish the task of ensuring supply; second, carry out reforms in various professional fields, increase income and decrease expenditures, vigorously develop production, and ensure that the living standard of the Air Force is improved; in the production of nonstaple food, the Logistics Department should first guarantee that each person can get an average of 7 qian of meat, fish, eggs, animal fat, and vegetable oil, 1 liang of bean products, and 1.1 jin of vegetable a day; third, do a good job of building the grass-roots levels and solve practical problems for the Army; and fourth, straighten out party style, strengthen ideological and political work, resist and eliminate unhealthy tendencies, and never take advantage of being in a favored position.

The aeronautical engineering conference pointed out that in light of the large numbers of outdated combat aircraft, accumulated quality problems of new aircraft, and short supply of air materials in 1985, the aeronautical engineering personnel made great efforts to strengthen scientific management over maintenance, carried out deepgoing reforms in the engineering field, and fulfilled the task of combat readiness training. The conference also set the following main tasks for 1986: First, continue to do a good job of reform in the engineering field focused on improving the quality of maintenance and achieving better results; second, strengthen the training of maintenance personnel and improve the quality of the ranks of maintenance cadres; and third, conduct ideological and political work well among the maintenance personnel so as to arouse their initiative, enhance their sense of responsibility, and ensure flight safety.

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